INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 173- BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 23 1929 ONE ANNA

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CLARION CALL.

"DIE FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"

Unequal Treaties Must Go.

—:o:—

RUSSIA AGGRESSIVE: CHINA DEFENSIVE.

—:o:—

Soviet Blamed for Disturbing World Peace

LONDON, July 21.

Nanking.—Chiang Kai-Shek, in a manifesto, urges troops to rise against "Red Imperialism", and uphold the sovereign rights of China. Every officer and soldier of the National Army should be willing to die for the abolition of unequal Treaties and for national independence. He concludes by saying: "Unless we unite in our fight against Red Imperialism, our country and people will perish."

SOVIET ATTACK.

Nanking.—Chang Hsueh Liang, the Manchurian War Lord, reports that Soviet forces equipped with poison-gas and 32 field-guns attacked, at eight yesterday morning, along the Suifenho river border in East Manchuria. The Chinese troops remained on the defensive.

CHINA BLAMES SOVIET.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist Government, in a long manifesto, throws responsibility for the disturbance of the world peace on the Soviet. It declares that China is compelled to defend herself against persistent Communist propaganda carried on by the Soviet with a view to undermining the National Government and warlike preparations of the Soviet, contrary to the Anti-War Pact of which it was a signatory.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RESIGN.

Shanghai.—It can safely be stated that China does not want war and the possibility of a Chinese invasion into Siberia may safely be ruled out. On the contrary, according to a Japanese report, the reaction from the Harbin imbroglio has resulted in the resignation of 800 Soviet railway officials and 400 Soviet school-teachers apparently fearing a total disorganisation of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Chinese Director of Railway has announced that persons resigning will be punished. It is believed that the Chinese are still agreeable to a joint working of the railway, subject, 'inter alia', to the abandonment of Communist propaganda in Manchuria.—Reuter.

—:o:—

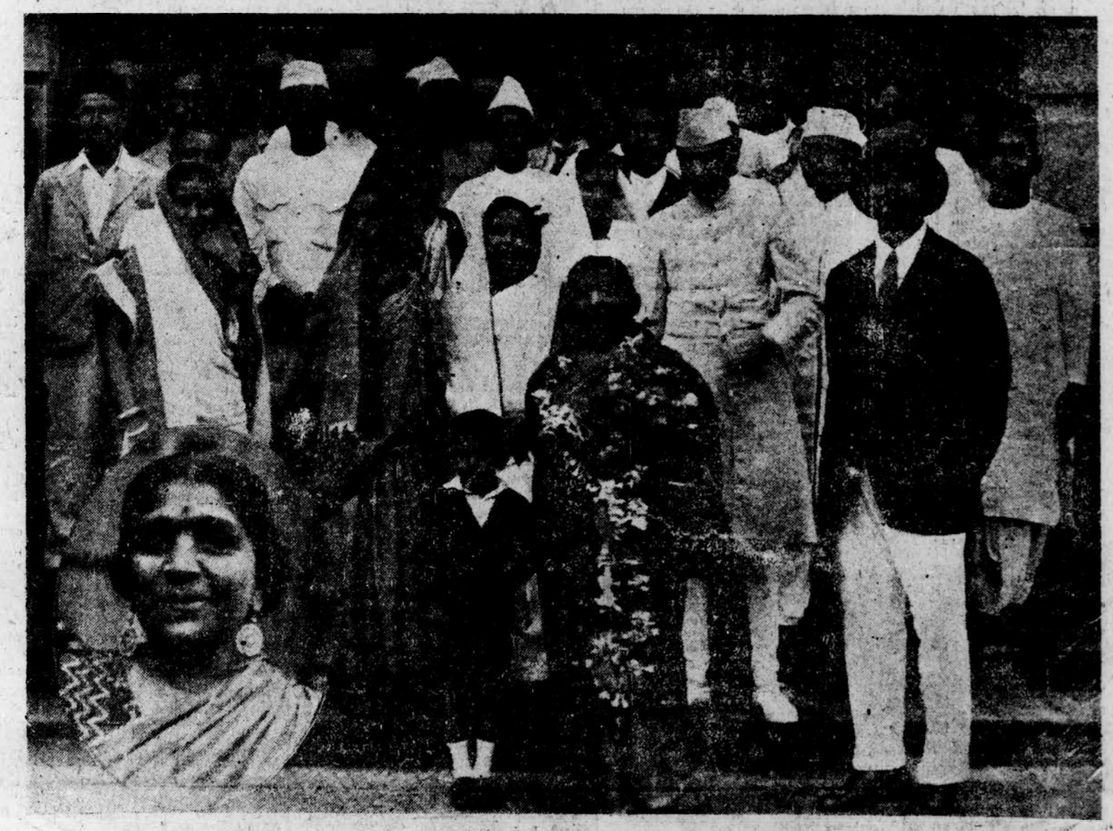
"SOVIET'S SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCES"

CHINA'S ASSURANCE OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS

LONDON, July 22.

Shanghai.—A message from Nanking says that the Government in a manifesto addressed to the Foreign Governments recounts the Soviet's subversive influences, and asserts that China, as a party to the Kellogg Pact, will do her utmost to refrain from action likely to lead to a disturbance of the international peace. It says that raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin led to the seizure of a document relative to the organisation of an assassin, corps for Nanking, Manchuria and elsewhere and the secret army. Authorities have been obliged to take appropriate steps regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway which was being illegally utilised for the purpose for instigating internal strife in China. The manifesto adds that the quarrel is not merely over the question of rights over the railway; and declares that the Soviet's last communication contains nothing but empty phrases designed to mislead the world and ignores China's proposals for a peaceful settlement of the issues.—Reuter.

HOME-COMING OF INDIA'S AMBASSADRESS



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's Unofficial Ambassador photographed amongst her relatives and friends on her arrival from her successful tour on the Continent and in America on Monday.

BACHA'S EMISSARY IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

On An Unknown Mission

BOMBAY, July 22.

King Amanulla's departure from India and his subsequent settlement in Italy do not, apparently in the judgment of Bacha-i-Sako and his advisers by any means mark the end of his part as the central figure in Afghan affairs.

It is stated that Bacha-i-Sakao and his friends have the liveliest misgivings as to Amanulla's future movements. They are not certain that the exile in Italy would not seize the earliest opportunity to stage a come-back. It is learnt that Bacha-i-Sako has, therefore sent an emissary to Italy ostensibly to watch his interests in that country, but presumably also Amanulla's movement. This agent of Bacha-i-Sakaq left by the S. S. "Cracovia" last Wednesday, scarcely a month after Amanulla's departure.

This is not the only agent from Afghanistan who is abroad. Haji Imamuddin, Habibulla's trade agent at Peshawar is now in Bombay on an unknown mission. At about midday to-day he was surprised by a Press representative. He declined to answer any questions about present conditions in Afghanistan. He had been away from Peshawar for a pretty long time he said and had received no private advices from Kabul.

Haji Imamuddin has married in Bombay and is living with his family.—A. P.

INDIA'S LIBERTY MUST COME FROM WITHIN

Mrs Naidu on Her Experiences Abroad

WARM RECEPTION AT MOLE STATION

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, India's unofficial ambassador, returned from her triumphant American and continental tour to Bombay on Monday morning by s.s. "Pilsna". She was given a warm reception by representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and was profusely garlanded. Among those present to receive her were Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. J. B. Patel, Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, and Mrs. Perin Captain.

Interviewed on her arrival at the "Taj", Mrs. Naidu gave her impressions about her continental tour to a representative of "The Chronicle." She had visited America, France, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslavikia and Germany. She addressed meetings at every place and acquainted the people with the aspirations of Indians.

Do you think that public opinion in America is sympathetic towards India's aspirations? asked our representative.

INDIA STINKS IN NOSTRILS OF FOREIGNERS.

"Every country that has struggled for freedom and has achieved it, naturally sympathises with any country that is striving for liberty. Wherever I have gone I have seen this sympathy manifested. But every country is surprised why if India really wants freedom, it does not set about getting it. The sectarian feelings, the frequent communal disturbances and various other aspects of our social and political life have so prejudiced them, that the mere mention of India stinks in the nostrils of freedom-loving people" said Mrs. Naidu.

The Americans, she said, had won freedom through enormous sacrifices and sufferings and they wanted proof of the sincerety of Indians towards achieving liberty.

They wanted to know what 320 millions of people were doing to achieve their ideal of freedom. This was the question that was being invariably asked by foreigners interested in the welfare of India.

"Don't you think propaganda in favour of India should be done in foreign countries?" was the next question.

"No amount of propaganda will carry conviction in America or England. It is only when this country learns sanity and shows progressive tendencies and real work in the direction of their professed goal, that will carry conviction in the minds of Americans or Englishmen. They are extremely disgusted that there should be such a large section of humanity that can think of liberty only as a word out of a dictionary and go on repeating it without understanding the implications" added the poetess.

Asked if she thought if the advent of the labour Government would be of help to the aspirations of India, she said individual opinion was different from party and imperial politics. She knew many fine men in the Labour Cabinet who academically, speaking were for freedom for every people, but when it came to translating personal convictions into action there were things like party politics and imperial politics to be considered. But the question that was repeatedly asked by responsible politicians in England now was how India was going to solve the social question, the Hindu-Muslim question and the newly arisen problem of the Indian States. Mrs. Naidu added that she could not say what the Labour Party, as a whole, would do for India but she asserted there were many labour members who were desirous of seeing India a free country.

MISS MAYO "DEAD".

When Mrs. Naidu was asked about Miss Mayo she said vehemently "So far as America is concerned she is dead. I don't believe in the resurrection of the dead. Let the dead be buried with all the evil that has been wrought."

She said it was the folly of Indians that gave so much prominence to her work in America. Her second book entitled "Slaves of God" had fallen flat on the American people.

Here, she told our representative how she refused to review that book when the Editor of a New York paper, the "Herald Tribune", requested her to do so. She wired the "Herald Tribune" saying that she did not consider it worthwhile, that the hysterical effusions of this discredited writer merited any attention of readers of serious and decent literature.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu paid a warm tribute to the Indian students residing in America and Germany. She declared she was very proud of them. She had enquired of Presidents of the various American Universities, and had learnt from them that they were a real credit to India. She thought Indians should go in larger numbers for the purpose of study to America. She also commended the facilities afforded to Indian students especially in Vienna for post graduate medical courses.

She did not think that the Emigration laws were directed against Indians only though they might in certain cases act harshly against Indians. The Emigration law was introduced to stop the rush of a great many people to America. It was a purely domestic problem, and it was not for her to say whether they were right or wrong. But she could honestly say that merit among Indians was always being recognised and rewarded by the Americans. To prove this she gave the figures of the earnings of 3,000 Indians in America which was 15 million dollars annually. This, she said, should prove that Indians in America were much better off than we in India.

Concluding she gave expression of her feelings of gratitude for the uniform courtesy and hospitality extended to her by the American people and also by people wherever she toured.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

—:o:—

LONDON, July 22.

In the House of Commons replying to a question, Mr. Arthur Henderson, said that the Government had not yet received reply to its invitation to Russia to appoint a representative to visit London.

A Conservative member asked if this meant that the British Government had initiated the negotiations and that the invitation had been ignored. Henderson said, "I surely must wait for certain period to give Soviet Government opportunity to decide its policy."—Reuter.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

Government of India's Proposal of Relief

SIMLA, July 22

The Government of India have despatched the following telegram to the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

"Reference letters dated 27th January and 26th June from your Chairman to Finance Member. The Government have decided to appoint Mr. Hardy, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, first to investigate the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of Ad Valorem assessment of cotton piecegoods and secondly to ascertain and report what changes have taken place, since the Tariff Board reported, in volume of imports, classes of goods imported, and extent and severity of external competition with the products of Indian Mills. Mr. Hardy's enquiry will be independent but in order to meet your Association's request for assistance of Governments experts in the conduct of your own enquiry into tariff changes, which you consider desirable in view of the present conditions affecting the Bombay Mill industry, Government are instructing Mr. Hardy to confer with your representatives so that he may ascertain how far his enquiry and your own may be forwarded by mutual assistance and Co-operation. Mr. Hardy will visit Bombay to confer with you at the earliest convenient moment regarding which he will consult you direct."—A. P.

RELIEF TO BOMBAY COTTON INDUSTRY

—:o:—

INQUIRY FOR SUBSTITUTION OF SPECIFIC DUTIES ON IMPORTS

SIMLA, July 22.

The following official communique is issued:—

"The Government of India have decided to appoint Mr. Hardy, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to examine the possibility of substituting a systeem of specific duties for the existing system of "ad valorem" assessment of cotton piecegoods.

"They have also decided in order to give effect to the promise made by His Excellency Lord Irwin when he received a deputation from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association at Poona that their representation would be considered, that Mr. Hardy should simultaneously ascertain and report what changes have taken place since the Tariff Board reported in the volume of imports, the classes of goods imported and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of the Indian mills.

"Those interested in either branch of the enquiry should communicate with Mr. Hardy direct. Such communications may be addressed to the Cotton Tariff Officer, Custom House, Calcutta."

STRAY ASSAULTS

—:o:—

Ganpat Gowli, a volunteer, and twenty others were arrested by the police on Monday, in connection with stray assaults on loyalist workers. Ganpat was detained pending enquiries while the twenty arrested persons were discharged for want of proper identification The police have arrested one man who made arrangements to hold a meeting at Curry Road on Sunday evening.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

There were several cases of assaults reported to the police on Monday. Two women volunteers posted near the Manekji Petit Mill as well as one Dharma Raghu, a volunteer of the G. K. Union, were arrested for disorderly behaviour.

Farasram, a member of the Managing Committee of the G. K. Union, who was arrested last week for disorderly behaviour, was fined Rs. 5 at the Dadar Police Court.

"WAGES NOT CUT."

The mill-owners have posted posters on different mills intimating the

(Continued on page 6)

RALLYING MUSLIMS TO CONGRESS FLAG

Mr Chagla's Appeal to Motilalji

MEERUT, July 22.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in a statement to the Associated Press, congratulates Pandit Motilal Nehru on the very courageous and statemanlike statement he has issued in applauding Mr. Brelvi on the formation of Muslim Nationalist Party in Bombay. Mr. Chagla says: "As one who has been a loyal member of the All-India Muslim League and as one who did his humble utmost to bring that body in line with National opinion and take its stand upon the Nehru Report, I welcome the clear and explicit declaration of Panditji that amendments suggested by the League are open to negotiations and discussion. May I once more appeal to him to open pourparlers without delay with Mr. Jinnah, Permanent President of the League who, I am sure, is as anxious as Panditji to lead Mussalmans out of the terrible and disastrous imbroglio in which they unhappily find themselves. I feel certain that if some decision could be reached on these four outstanding points of difference Muslim opposition to the Nehru Report due partly to personal reasons, partly to greed and ambition of men who will lose their political importance if there was no communal platform left in India, and partly to the fact, that several members of the League who are none the less stout Nationalists, felt embittered at cavalier manner in which their suggestions were turned down by Convention, will receive a tremendous blow and a large section of Mussalmans will once again find themselves arrayed whether in Congress or outside alongside their Hindu brethren to fight battle of their Motherland." A. P.

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

LONG LIQUIDATION IN MILL SHARES

Tata Steel Shares Decline

Bombay, July 22.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and despite scattered buying influenced by resumption of work at some mills but long liquidation caused some weakness in prices. However the offerings were well absorbed and it is very likely that prices will again improve on Government decision to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties on piecegoods.

Tata Iron and Steel shares opened steady but better news from China induced increased liquidation which resulted in a steady decline in prices. The market was rather under the feeling of a reaction and other scrips namely Hydro, Alcock and Burma all ruled quiet.

The general feeling is hopeful and there appears absence of selling pressure. On the contrary there are many operators who are waiting to buy at lower levels. Thus the market is likely to resist declines.

The following is the production of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., for the following months in tons.

	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Finished Steel
April 1928	56,360	48,894	29,491
May 1928	43,810	43,435	19,908
June	13,962	...	...
July 1928	16,304	507	2,712
August 1928	23,112	5,746	8,538
Sept. 1928	28,526	18,191	13,573
Octo. 1928	49,235	40,710	33,451
Nov. 1928	54,447	43,516	33,519
Dec. 1928	57,507	46,940	31,743
Jan. 1929	59,563	54,248	37,043
Feb. 1929	51,227	46,643	31,135
March 1929	54,857	47,347	32,435
Total for 1928-29	5,08,910	3,95,775	2,69,298
Total for 1927-28	6,52,399	5,99,912	4,11,331
Total for 1926-27	6,12,000	5,30,000	3,74,000
Total for 1925-26	5,73,000	4,70,050	3,20,9[illegible]

Business was as under E. D. Sassoon shares were done at As. 8/3. Premier Mills changed hands at Rs. 2/14. Bharat Mills were sold at Rs. 62/8. Laxmi Cotton changed hands at Rs. 1490/. Tapti Valley changed at Rs. 647/8. Imperial Bank shares new issues were done at Rs. 351/4. Central Banks opened at Rs. 19/6 and closed at Rs. 19/2. Tata Power Ordinary opened at Rs. Rs. 436/4 and advanced to Rs. 437/8. Tata Steel Second Prof. opened at Rs. 72 but declined to Rs. 71/.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 22.

Bombay Dyeing 740,43,36,38,36,35,36
Century 322,24,20,23,22
Colaba 122,21-14
Crescent 97
Fazul 527,33,23,26,22,25
Indore 375,70
Madhowji 35,30
Nagpur 476,73
New Great 163,63-2
Pearl 335,98,35,37,28,31,28,30,30-10
Simplex 46,45
Swadeshi 406,3
Burma 730,26,28,23,25
Hydro 1075,73,75,63
Tram 133,32
Deff. 198,95,97,86,90,87,88-2
Ord. 55-8, 55-12, 54,54-12, 54
3 1/2 per cent 67/8/6
1945/55 101/14/0
Bundi 19,18-12
Indian 265,67,62,63,60-10,61
Alcock 302,293

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 22.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4.8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barai (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 20f 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 20f xd. 736/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 322/8
Central India 100f, 473/12
Colaba Landan Mills 121/4
Crescent 100, 97/8
Currimbhay 250 nil 115.
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y, 460.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/8/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 108 127/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 6
Fazulbhoy 230, 525
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 131/4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 60y 1525.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 135
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13,21 370
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastorchand 10 nil 12/12
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0, 100, 190
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1475
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 850.
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 165 163/12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 330
Phoenix 100 xd 312/8.
Premier 10 nil 2/14
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4400.
Simplex nil 45
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 189 20f 408/12
Tata Mills 25 nil 30.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4/1 xd. 2185
Western India Spinning 1,000 50 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f, 102/8
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 200 19/4.
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 500 40f, xd. 1432/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 351/4
Union 5/11, 3/6/-.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18/12
Central India Mining 7/10
Gwalior Cement 90 10f, 96
Indian Cement 2/10 261/4
New India Assurance 51f, 21/2
Katni Cement 100 nil, 221/4
Punjab Cement 100 11/8
Shahabad Cement 100y, xd. 151/4.
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 21/8.
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Def. 850

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 93
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 99.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5/7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 532/8
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 132/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1063/12
Tata Power 800 nil 440
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 430

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 -30/52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/10/2.
New India Assurance 6y 21/2
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2000
Vulcan 10 9/8/0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 6y 293/12
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 12 by 187/8
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 731/4.
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/9.
Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 53
Tata Iron Defd. 187
Tata Iron Ord. 54

DERENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B 8 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

In the local market some stray business of 100 Bales in Broach A. M. delivery was reported before the opening of the session. The market opened at Rs. 351/- and ruled quiet but steady on scattered enquiry but soon developed into weakness on long liquidation and selling by Japanese firm—Liverpool opened easy at a rise of 8 points against expected rise of 14 points. Broach A|M declined to Rs. 346|8 but again improved on better Liverpool cables and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A	333|12
Broach A|M	349
Oomra July	294
Oomra D|J	312
Bengal July	235
Bengal D|J	259

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 22.

	Today	Total
F G M G Broach	500	8,100
F G M G Bengal	1,400	10,400
Fine M G Oomra	1,600	5,200

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 22

Linseed September	11	13	0
Linseed May	11	11	9
Wheat Sept.	7	10	0
Wheat May	7	10	9

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

BOMBAY July 22.

Bengal 261 D. J.
Bengal 236 July
Broach 254 A. M.
Broach 336 J. A.
Umra 314 D. J.
Umra 296 July

SPOT RATES.

Punjab	246	241	233	226
Sind	253	248	240	233
Panjab	246	241	233	226
Rajputana	249	244	236	229
Broach	352	347	339	334
S D	354	349	341	336
P A	355	350	342	337
K V	346	341	333	328
Dholera	341	336	328	3 3
Kalajin	345	340	332	327
Cutch	359	354	346	341
Surat	412	407	399	394
Rajputana	412	407	399	394
Navsari	427	4 2	414	409
Umra no. 3	312	307	297	285 —
C P no. 1	337	332	322	310 —
C P no. 2	324	319	309	297 —
Southern	—	—	—	—321
Western				

READY COTTON SALES.

BOMBAY July 22

100	Japan T & Co.	Jalna 278
200	Japan T & Co.	Wardha 310
100	Japan T & Co.	Malkapur 276
300	Japan T & Co.	Kasur 238
100	Japan T & Co.	Arvi 299
400	Japan T & Co.	Berar 278
100	Janpan T & Co.	Shegaon 278
100	Japan T & Co.	Bengal 238
200	Volkart Bros.	Broach 340
200	Volkart Bros	Aurangabad 268
200	Volkart Bros.	Palej 336
100	Volkart Bros.	Broach 339 1/2
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Jalna 275
100	Bussan & Co.	Amreli 235
400	Gokuldas Dossa	Broach 340
100	Forbes & Co.	Dhuri 240
100	Bombay & Co.	Ellichpur 292
100	Ralhi & Co.	Neemuch old 238
100	Gold mohor mill	Ujjain 305
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Shegaon 294
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Broach 339
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Narwana 241
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Ujjain 280
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Sirhind 242
100	Aboobakar & Co	Vijaynagar 243
100	Kotak & Co.	Jaitu 237

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

	Ready	Ready. Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	245	....	
Bengal Fine	235	....	
Bengal F.G.	230	210	
Sind-Punjab Fine	235	....	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	230	210	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	310	280	
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	280	
Yeotmal Fine	300	275	
Arvi Fine	300	270	
Amraoti Fine	285	265	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	265	
Mukapur Fine	275	250	
Khandesh Fine	265	240	
Muthia Fine	235	225	
Muthia F.G.	210|20	210	
Nanded Purna F.G. G.S.	285	265	
Purna F.G.G.S.	275	265	
Parbhani Sailu F.G. G.S.	275	265	
Indore Ujjain Fine	285	....	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	265	
Surat Fine	....	....	
Broach Fine	....	....	
Broach F.G.	....	....	
Westerns M.C.	....	....	
Cambodia	410	....	
Miraj Sangli	465	....	
Jinja	465	....	
Busoga	475	....	

BULLION

SILVER.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.

July 22.

London Ready 24/11 Saturday tel.
London Forward 24/11 Saturday tel.
China opening 2/4/14, closing 2/4/13
America cent 53
Ready 55/15
Asad opening 55/15, lowest 55/11, closing 55/12.
Sravan opening 55/14, lowest 55/10 closing 55/11.
Teji-Mandi:—
Sravan 1/4
Bhadva 1/10

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready 21/7
Asad 21/6/9
Sravan 21/7
N City 21/12
N Manor 21/10/9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 22.

Wheat	2,306 cwts.
Linseed	4,484 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	220 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1,912 cwts.
Poppyseeds	66 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,992 cwts.
Castorseeds	378 cwts.
Rice	1,247 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,297 cwts.
Cottonseeds	10,113 cwts.
Mowraseeds	62 cwts.
Gram	143 cwts.
Joowar	2,104 cwts.
Bajree	460 cws.
Coal	2,550 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 22.

Our market has ruled quiet to-day and prices both Ready and Forward are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 7|14 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July|Sept Rs. 7|14|6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Oct|Dec Rs. 8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan|March Rs. 8|3 per cwt F B H.
B R B Beet Sugr:—
Ready Rs. 13/5 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th July, 32,43,550.

Same time last season, 33,59,054.

Exports from 1st Sept. to 18th July:—

	1928/29	1927-28
United Kingdom	64,643	87,228
Continent	7,68,119	6,54,388
Chin	3,21,732	2,48,850
Japan	12,96,370	9,79047
Coast Ports	18,925	26,343
U. S. A	38,046	4,850
Total	25,07,835	20,00,701

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 18th July 1929:—1,28,718 Adjusted.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 18th July 1929: 5,03,751.

Same period last year: 4,53,534.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th July 1929: 10,42,204.

Same time last year: 12,01,321.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

In full pressed Bales.	Yester-day 20/7/29	Since 1st September. This year.	
Khandesh	74	363,338	
Central India	257	380,669	
Barsi and Nagar		259,270	
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,390	
Berar		785,269	
Central Provinces		390,887	
Total Oomras	331	2,263,914	
Dholera	3,008	237,154	
N.-W. Provinces	397	62,116	
Rajputana		50,043	
Sind-Punjab	117	132,523	
Broach		193,400	
Coompta & Dharwar	1,033	114,605	
Westerns-Northerns	327	50,634	
Cocoanada		5	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,386	38,563	
Persian	22	1,704	
American		10,429	
Egyptian and African		97,617	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	
Total	6,671	3,252,751	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

In-full pressed Bales.	20/7/29	1st Sept. to 18th July. This year	
Europe		1,350	870,808
Japan & China		7,414	1,618,102
Coast Ports			18,925
Up-country by Rail			128,718
Afloat in harbour for Europe			55,216
China and Japan			
Total		8,764	2,701,752

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Bangs Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Mail
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying 3 Mos.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919
Banks Buying D D 931
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 129
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/2
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 136
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 165-1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 98 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/16 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/5 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/10 23/32 20th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.905 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.22 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 20th inst.
Tone of Stering Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 19th inst £4/4/11 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 13/16 19th inst. 24 11/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/8 19th inst. 24 3/4 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 19th inst. 53 3/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 7/16 per cent 19th inst 5 7/16 per cent 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 5/8 per cent. 19th inst. 5 3/4 per cent 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2-2 p.c. Nominal 3 mos. 2-1/2 p.c. 6 mo 3 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.

Tone of Silver Dull. China sold. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|13.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—2nd August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67|8|6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101|11|0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96|6|0

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, July 22.

3 months Discounts 5 7|16 per cent.
6 months Discounts 5 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent. Nom.
One Month 2 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 22.

	1928/29
F. P. Bales.	
Receipts to date 20/7/29	9246000
,, Yesterday do.	2000
Exports to date do.	8044000
Stock at Ports 19/7/29	606500
,, Interior Towns do.	234000
Liverpool 19/7/29	535000
Visible Supply 19/7/29	1859000
Quantity in Sight do.	1569300

N. Y. COTTON RISE ON WALL ST BUYING.

Futures Advance 24 to 15 Points.

—:o:—

INSECT DAMAGE AND UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

New York, July 20.

The New York Cotton futures market was again under the influence of considerable speculative buying by Wall Street operators stimulated by reports of insects damage and unfavourable weather forecast over the Western part of the Cotton Belt. The supply of contracts was from realising sales, which were readily absorbed and the market continued to display firm undertone. Prices opened at a rise of 11 points and within first fifteen minutes touched the highest level of the day, i.e. a rise of 25 points over the previous close. At this level prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a rise of 24 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 25 points at 19.45c

The New Orleans Cotton futures market also ruled firm and closed at a rise of 25 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 18 points at 19.43c.

The Bulls have decided to make the most of the present unfavourable weather which is being experienced over the Cotton Belt. Occasional showers and cool weather over Mississippi Valley and Atlantic states are said to be splendid for the propagation of Boll-weevil. The Western Belt is suffering from higher temperatures. Particularly West Texas and parts of Oklahoma are complaining of deterioration. However, recent dry spell over other parts of Texas and Oklahoma must be controlling the boll-weevil. It is a fashion with America that always dark spots are greatly advertised and while we believe that after excellent crop conditions which the Cotton Belt exhibited this year till the first week of the present month, some damage is being done to the crop by drought and insects. However, it remains to be seen whether the damage done so far is normal or above the normal which we usually experience at this time of the season. Last year the Crop Reporting Board made an allowance of 20 per cent. weevil damage against actual damage of 14 per cent. in the first report issued on the 8th August 1928. The possibility of Boll-weevil damage has been given this year great prominence and the comperative study of Boll-weevil on the 1st June during the past three seasons will be helpful which is as under:—

	1925	1926	1928	1929
Aberdeen, North Carolina	0.93	0.85	0.64	19.72
Florence, South Carolina	6.00	0.72	1.43	12.30
Clemson College, S Carolina.	3.70	0.20	1.19	0.54
Auburn, Alabama	14.80	0.60	0.07	0.20
Yazoo City, Mississippi	...	...	1.00	10.27
Raymond, Mississippi	...	0.35	0.71	9.80
A & M College, Mississippi	...	0.09	0.22	7.83
Cleveland, Mississippi	...	...	0.07	0.60
Baton Rouge, La	6.32	4.84	2.07	0.56
Tallulah, La	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.70
College Station, Texas	6.02	2.45	0.42	7.10

Final damage 4.1 pc 7.1 pc 14 pc. ? ... shows figures not issued.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 19.47. lowest 19.30.

N Y January highest 19.66 (10.17 a.m.) lowest 19.52 (opening) Range 14 Points.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 20th July:

From New York:—Considerable buying by Wall St. met realising, but offerings seem absorbed without developing weakness. Tone of market good.

From Liverpool:—Considerable long liquidation absorbed by fresh buying. Market steady.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs M and B Stern and Co., Liverpool dated 20th July:—

12 noon:—"Do not think any serious damage yet but fear continued drought and weevil causing shorts to cover and some speculative buying. Until crop outlook clearer on pending Bureau Report Aug. 8th, advise caution short side."

Messrs Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Big speculators now long New York but no appreciable interest Liverpool. Rain badly needed West Texas Expect increasingly numerous reports weevil damage next few weeks. Good rains Texas might cause break but our opinion market likely work higher near future. Crop doing well but weevil probabilities overshadowing all other factors. At the moment everything points bullish Government's August estimate. Lancashire strike looks certain.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

"Cotton:— Outside speculations broadening on bullish weevil possibilities and complains of drought in West Texas. Contracts scarce as fears of crop scares reducing short interest to a minimum."

A Norden & Co.—"Weather continues unfavourable. Looks higher"

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their 'Liverpool friends dated 20th July 1929.

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod.—"Think market discounted position for present, may have reaction but expect higher eventually, Boll weevil real danger."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Horuby Hemelryk Co.:—

"Cool rains Mississipi valley, Atlantics Splendid for Weevil. Spinners takings so far this season are 1,60,92000 bales."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on insect damage reports and advanced further on Wall Street buying and unfavourable Western Belt forecast."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.) 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, July 22.

	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	0
Century	0	12	0
Jacob	0	11	6
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.) Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	1	0	6
Fazul (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pahlad	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0	15	6
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	6
Phoenix	1	0	6
Dinshaw (Ganmukh)	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	9
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	0
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Maneckji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Rachel	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	0
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	6
Moon	0	14	9
LEPAD. Spring	1	0	3
Textile	1	0	3
Century	1	0	0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	0
Century	1	1	3
Moon Mills	1	1	0
3732 Moon	1	1	6
3842 Mayer	1	1	9
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Century	1	0	3
Jacob	1	0	0
Moon Mill	1	0	0
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	13	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	12	14	0
8383	9	9	6
Yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	9	0
8015	9	6	0
6300	10	10	0
44000	9	2	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0
SALITA.			
Century	15	0	3
Spring Merchant	0	15	3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—			
Kanta	1	3	3
Phoenix	1	3	0
Framji	1	2	3

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.—Ex Godown Bombay.

Bombay July 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 567 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 563 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 132 per ton.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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MEDICAL OFFICERS for State service, Engineers, Graduates, Clerks, Stenographers, Overseers, Storekeepers Draftsman, etc. Apply sharp for terms enclosing stamp to GOODWIN & CO., Service Procuring Agents, DELHI.
M 1771

WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide To Chances" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL ELECTRICAL COLLEGE, Naichehandan, DELHI.
A R1766

WANTED—An experienced GEOLOGIST for surveying. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, with copies of testimonials. Terms according to qualifications. D. V. SARAIYA, Political Secretary, Dharampur State,
A 32574

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair looking accomplished Madhwa Desatha Brahmin BRIDE, other than Athreya gothra to marry a Bachelor aged twenty, completes B.A. 1930 in affluent circumstances. Send Horoscope and particulars. Apply "Harikripa" care "Bombay Chronicle".
M R1759

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Lahore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

WANTED.

WANTED CAPITALIST to invest in shares of the Karauli State Railways, Ltd., Big profits assured. Shares value Rs. Ten each. Capital Rupees Seventy-five lakhs. For particulars apply to the SHARE AGENT, 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R3254.

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS

FULL RADIO TRAINING IN

All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.

Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.

For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M —— W. S.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the undersigned VITHALDAS NARANDAS KOTHARI and HARIPRASAD VITHALDAS KOTHARI, the present Proprietors of the Firm of Messrs. Motilal Vallabhji and Co., are also from 12th July, 1929, the only Proprietors of the Firm of "Vallabhji Hemchand", doing business as Cloth Merchants in Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1929.

VITHALDAS NARANDAS KOTHARI.
HARIPRASAD VITHALDAS KOTHARI.
Raja Bahadur Mansions, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
R1772

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 230 OF 1929.

Re. MEHEBUBKHAN AMIRKHAN PATHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Temkar Molla, lately a dealer in Fireworks at Kalyan on his own account and at Malegaon in partnership with Hinderkhan Sherkhan in his own name, as also a dealer in greceries at Malegaon in partnership with Ismail Allimahomed under the name of M. Esmail Allimahomed and now Unemployed ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th September, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application

Dated this 20th day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32576

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 583 OF 1929.

Re: FRAMJI MANEKJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, lately doing business as an Import and Export Merchant in his own name at Lamington Road, and also residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: Bai MANEKBAI DHANJIBHOY HOTELWALA ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Framji Manekji Mistry has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1929.
S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
32575

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned plant which can be inspected at Bhusawal on application to the Divisional Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND BRICK MANUFACTURING PLANT". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th July, 1929.
32561

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD (NEAR POLICE CHOWKY AND 5TH KAMATIPURA STREET).

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dwarkadas Tricumdas (Insolvent) and with the consent of Messrs. Jethabhai Kallianji and Jamnadas Kallianji, the Mortgagees and of Mr. Liladhar Dwarkadas, the son of the insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 24th July 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the insolvent and his son Liladhar Dwarkadas and of the Mortgagees in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting Duncan Road (Bombay) containing by former admeasurement 1058 square yards but by recent admeasurement 1114 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2878, 2878, 2878 and 3107 New Nos. 9854 and 10006 Old Survey Nos. 2151, 1|2803, 2151, 4454, 2151, 1|2803, 2151, 4454 and New Survey No. 5682 and Cadastral Survey No. 1030 of Byculla Division and the buildings whereof are assessed by the Bombay Municipality formerly under E Ward No. 536 Street No. 442 Upper Duncan Road No. 882 Street Nos. 27-29 Kamatipura Cross Street and No. 1447 Street Nos. 12-5 Kamatipura Street and now under E Ward No. 536 Street No. 442 Upper Duncan Road and E Ward Nos. 882 and 1447 and Street Nos. 27-29 Stable Street.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 14K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

10,000 GENTLEMEN REQUIRED.

Everywhere to sell our Lion Brand Magical Piles Balm (Patented in the Government of India Patent Office) either on liberal commission or Salary. Goods will be supplied to Agents on Credit. Our Piles Balm is a sure External Remedy for both bleeding and Blind Piles of any Chronic nature. Pain and Bleeding will be stopped within 24 hours only. Cure Cent per Cent within 10 days. Price per Tin Rs. 2-8-0 only.

PILES BALM DEPOT,
Vizagapatam, (S. India)
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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
27 July	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,268
3 Aug	Rampura		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x	AS	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa	vessels	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpin		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana	with	16,518
28 ,,	Morea		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua		10,946
19 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Rampura	call	16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi x	direct	16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia		11,120
30 ,,	Morea		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x	from	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,849
21 ,,	Rawalpindi x	Bombay	16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x	without	16,572
11 ,,	Razmak		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi	transhipment	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x		20,847
8 ,,	Morea		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua*	— ment	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x	at	20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak @		10,602
22 ,,	Rampura	Aden	16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x		16,088
5 April	Ranchi		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 April	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak		10,602
25 ,,	Malwa *		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda x		16,572

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
16th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Domala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

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Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

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Date About 1929 about		
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

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1929		
24th July	Barjora	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th July.	Varela	Basrah via Karachi
31st July	Ellora	East & South Africa.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24 July
aTottori Maru	6973	18 July	27 ,,
Haruna Maru	10500	— —	@ Aug.
Awa Maru	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru	8000	— —	@21 Aug.
aNageto Maru	5001	15 Aug.	27 Aug
Katori Maru	10000	— —	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Hakone Maru	10509	25 July	12 Aug
Suwa Maru	10700	8 Aug.	26 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11009	22 ,,	9 Sept

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.
Tenyo Maru	22000	21 ,,	28 ,,

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Chifuku Maru	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Shunko Maru	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Ganges Maru	27th ,,	10th Sept.
Honolulu Maru	10th Sept.	24th ,,

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

JUNE CONTENTS.

INDIA AND ENGLAND
By Mr. Henry S. L. Polak.
THE BRITISH ELECTIONS
CO-OPERATIVE BANKING IN INDIA
By The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu.
CRIME AND SUPERSTITION
By Mr. S. Jackson Culeman.
THE MOPLAHS
By Mr. Hamid Ali, B.A., B.L., Bar.-at-Law.
A RATIONAL SCEPTIC
By Prof. S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri.
SOME CEYLON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
By Mr. Perry de Lanerolle.
SUB-DIVISION OF HOLDINGS
By Mr. A. S. Venkataraman, B.A., L.T.
RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT FOR E. AFRICA
By Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani.
A BOOK OF WORDS
By Mr. A. Aravamuda Aiyengar, M.A.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
AMANULLAH OF AFGHANISTAN
INDIA'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA
By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
BUDDHA'S MESSAGE
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL & SCIENCE.
DEPARTMENT NOTES.
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IMPORTANT EVIDENCE KEPT AWAY FROM PUBLIC

NON-PUBLICATION OF SKEEN SUB-COMMITTEES REPORT

Mr. Jinnah Exposes Govt's Flimsy Pretexts

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement to Press says:—

My attention has been drawn to the question put by Major Graham Pole in the House of Commons suggesting to the Secretary of State for India to consider the advisability of reversing the policy of the late Government in withholding from publication the report of the sub-committee of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, and the reply of Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, which is reported as follows: "That the Skeen Committee had the report before them and founded many of their conclusions thereon quoting it in 'extenso' where necessary. His difficulty in consenting to the publication was that witnesses when they gave evidence understood that they were expressing personal and to some extent confidential views."

A MISLEADING STATEMENT

As I was the Chairman of the sub-committee, I feel that this inaccurate and misleading statement of the Secretary of State for India should not be allowed to pass witholt correction. No doubt the report of the sub-committee was before the Indian Sandhurst Committee and they have quoted from it to a certain extent but certainly not in 'extenso'. The Skeen Committee after full consideration unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the report of the sub-committee, the evidence of witnesses that appeared before them and the materials, collected by them should be published except what was recorded by them in camera and the resolution so passed was communicated to the Government of India.

NO BANDING FOR SECRECY.

The excuse that is put forward now is devoid of any foundation, that the witnesses understood that they were expressing personal and to some extent confidential views. Questionnaries were sent in advance to the various heads of departments and institutions concerned. Most of the questionnaries were drafted by the Skeen Committee in India and the sub-committee was instructed to elicit all necessary information in relation to the points involved in the questionnaries. Answers were received by us in London, as the sub-committee, from various persons, who subsequently appeared before us as witnesses as admitted by the Secretary of State for India, to give oral evidence and they knew perfectly well that their evidence was being taken down on some occasions by shorthand writers and on others by the Secretary of the Sub-Committee, Major Lumbey. No witness was left under the impression that his evidence would not be published or that it was to be treated as confidential, barring the Indian cadets, who were examined in camera, as they were the only ones who desired to do so for obvious reasons.

FLIMSY PRETEXTS.

I regret to find that his Majesty's Government are still withholding publication of very important and valuable information regarding the question of Indianisation of the army and are preventing the people of India from having a real and true perspective of the training given at, and the working of, the institutions of the four countries we visited namely, America, Canada, France and England. The flimsy ground that is put forward for withholding publication is the strongest proof in support of the condemnation of the attitude of the late Government.

May I request the new Secretary of State for India, who, of course, has to depend upon information supplied to him by the Department, to go more deeply into the matter and scrutinise the question more minutely and critically and I fell that his difficulty in consenting to give publication to the sub-committee's report will disappear, and what is more, it will absolve his Government from the charge that these materials are suppressed as the Government do not wish to face the light of day and of public opinion.—A. P.

SPRATT AND JOGLEKAR ILL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

He had filed an affidavit that his brother was a British Indian Subject. Counsel declared that his main reason was that accused might get the benefit of trial by jury. He quoted two Lahore High Court rulings to prove his point. He maintained a right to trial by jury was substantive right whereas trial at Meerut would be assisted by assessors only.

Mr. Langford James said that his answer was quite simple. This chapter, he asserted, did not apply to Mr. Jhabwala's case. Chapter thirty-three was put into Code for purposes of trying offences in which racial discriminations might arise such as if complainant was European and defendant Indian or 'vice versa'. Crown counsel stated that provisions of section 446 made it definitely clear that they did not apply in prosecution started by the Government. Counsel affirmed that even if Chapter Thirty-three applied in case like this, no court would dream of granting the petition. This was a petition made by Mr. Jhabwala and not supported by other accused. How could Mr. Jhabwala alone be tried separately in a supplementary case while all other accused were kept waiting in prison until Mr. Jhabwala's trial concluded? He did not see as to why Mr. Jhabwala alone should press for such trial.

The Magistrate reserved orders till to-morrow.

GRIEVANCES OF ACCUSED.

On the conclusion of to-day's proceedings Mr. Sinha, defending counsel, brought to the notice of the Court certain grievances of the accused which he said had not yet been remedied. The accused were disallowed all vernacular newspapers. When proscribed literature was being supplied to them, he did not see why unnecessary trouble was being created by refusing to give vernacular newspapers. Apart from being unnecessary, this procedure was annoying. Then again there were grievances about books, persons being searched and interviews.

The Magistrate promised to look into the grievances. The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

DANGE'S RESOLUTIONS FOR A. I. C. C.

—:o:—

MAGISTRATE DISALLOWS DESPATCH

MEERUT, July 22.

The following is the full text of the Magistrate's order on Dange's application requesting the Court to forward two resolutions which he had drafted for presentation to the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad. It will be recalled that Dange yesterday represented that his resolutions had been returned by the jail authorities, as a member of the All-India Congress Committee he had a right to send resolutions. Dange had said he was a member of the All-India Congress Committee and not that he was a member of the Communist Party. The Magistrate's order runs as follows:—

"I return the copy of the resolutions which you gave me to-day in the Court. I do not see my way to recommending to the Superintendent that they should be forwarded. It appears to me that they are intended to incite the people of Bombay to disobey orders of the Government to aggravate the unfortunate situation at present existing in Bombay, to promote class hatred, and to canonize Bhagat Singh and Dutt. However worthy these objects may be from your point of view they are not such as I can in any way help forward consistently with my duty to maintain law and order."—A. P.

Mr. D. P. Sinha, Defence Counsel complained that his statement regarding Bradley's money order had been completely misreported. Mr. Sinha wanted that the correspondent of the News Agency sending such false and prejudicial reports should be seriously warned.—Free Press.

City & Suburbs

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Straits and Japan per S. S. "Nowshera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 23rd inst.

NOMINATION OF AN ORDINARY FELLOW.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated Mr. A. C. Farran, I.E.S., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. H. Hamill, resigned.

FILLING IN OF WELLS.

On behalf of the Committee of the representative of various leading associations and bodies for the purpose of taking all necessary steps regarding the Commissioner's policy of filling in, or covering wells in the city of Bombay without due regard to the religious requirements of the people, a meeting of the said Committee and of the leading citizens of the different wards will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Shri Bhatia Mahajanwadi at Kalbadevi Road.

BOMBAY G. WARD D.C.C.

The adjourned meeting of the council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's office.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Tuesday, 23rd. instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. D. D. Gilder, will deliver a lecture on "Success of Prohibition in U. S. A."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 29th instant Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

The Clan Line Steamaefarlane left Suez for Colombo, and Madras on the evening of 18th inst.

FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE OF ASSAM

—:o:—

COLLECTIONS BY BENGALI JEWELLERS' PROCESSION

On Sunday last, the Bombay Bengalee Jewellers' procession again went out to collect money for the Assam flood relief. They visited the Fort area and received a warm response especially, from the European residents.

When the procession reached the Green's Restaurant, Mr. A. Mitter, Secretary, went in and was delighted to make a nice little collection on the spot. Most of the persons from whom the money was collected were Europeans, and when they were informed of the cause for which the money would be utilised, they expressed their sympathy. Some of them asked the leading processionists to visit the Bombay Gymkhana and promised to do their best in helping them in their collection work.

A European lady handed over to the procession a chain and locket she was wearing round her neck.

Sunday's collections amounted to Rs. 243/8. Upto now, the procession has collected Rs. 4,300/4/7 in the streets of Bombay alone. Besides this sum, members of the procession have individually collected about Rs. 2,000.

GOVERNOR GREETED WITH BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION

—:o:—

COMPLETE HARTAL AT COMILLA

COMILLA, July 22.

Cries of "Bandamataram", "Go back Jackson" and flourishing of black flags greeted the Governor on his arrival here this morning. Despite the counter propaganda a complete and spontaneous hartal was observed with the exception of a few Mahomedan shops. His Excellency held a Durbar for conferring titles on the recepients. The District Board and the Anjuman Islamia presented addresses.—Free Press.

THE PROBLEM

of problems for the Indian Economist is, to find

Work for the millions:
Work for idle villagers
At home in the mudhut
Work which suits the poor
Will cost but little to set up
Such as everyone may do
Unskilled man or woman or child
Taken up when wanted
Laid by when called away
Work which will make
What everyone needs
Solve the riddle

"Show me a better substitute"
says GANDHI

"And I will replace Charkha by it"

THERE IS ONLY ONE ANSWER.

With ack. to C. R.

Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee

MRS NAIDU BRINGS MESSAGE FROM ABROAD

—:o:—

Stand Side by Side as Equals and Win Freedom

Bombay paid homage to the unofficial ambassador of India, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, on her return from her tour at a crowded public meeting held in the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening, Mr. J. B. Patel presided. Mrs. Naidu declared an inspiring and elequent lecture on her impressions about the American Tour. She said that the one predominant characterstic of every people she visited was patriotism. She urged Indians to be patriotic and regard themselves as "Indians first and Indians last." The Egyptians she said had adopted the same slogan and she appealed to the communities to sink their differences and "make India once again the integral part of the free world on equal terms."

Mr. J. B. Patel extended Mrs. Naidu a warm welcome back to her country. About an year ago in that very hall they had met to bid her 'adieu' on the eve of her departure to America as India's first unofficial ambassador. (Cheers). India had paid a compliment to America sending Mrs. Naidu to the land of dollars, for white America had sent a gutter-inspectress, India had returned a nightingale to America to spread the sweet perfume of India's true aspirations and the music of India's struggle,

Bombay, he said, was all the more glad to welcome Mrs. Naidu back. There was no better general to lead the men and women of Bombay in the nationa campaign against the bureaucracy than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

MRS NAIDU OVALED.

On rising to speak Mrs. Naidu received a tremendous ovation. She said that when she came back to her country she expected to have a holiday. She was well entitled to it (laughter). But an evening paper probably had judged right in saying that she was plunging into the whirlpool of Congress politics again.

NOT HER JOB.

She did not go to America to give reply to Miss Mayo. She did not go there to pick gutter for gutter. She had no recognition of gutters because her eyes were set the flowers (cheers). She travelled over the continent as representing the manhood, womanhood and youth of India. She represented the struggle, the past present and the future of India. It was not in her personal capacity that she ventured upon the journey. She was fully conscious of heavy responsibility that every word she spoke was on behalf of the whole nation. It was the gospel of the indomitable spirit that had taken hold of men and women in this country, the gospel of freedom, which each one had determined to redeem, that she translated to the people of the world.

FACES YANKEE CAMERA MEN.

The very first impression she formed on her arrival at New York was about the American Press. No sooner she landed in New York she was confronted by a host of camera men who had no time to say "please" but ordered her to "stand" and 20 or more cameras clicked at once. Proceeding Mrs. Naidu narrated what all places she visited in America. She addressed the young university men and the labourers who were anxious to know whether labour in India prospered or starved. She spoke to every audience from the society people to the common folk. But whether she spoke among the great Red Indian tribes, or whether to the Negro population or numerous types of men in America, what struck her was, without qualification they proudly declared they were Americans first and Americans last. This was the message that she had brought back from America.

EGYPT HAS NO RELIGION.

She wanted Indians to realise that they were Indians first and Indians last. Mrs. Naidu here narrated a conversation she had with a high Egyptian officer. He said to her "Tell Indians that Egypt has no religion. Egypt is Egypt. They are Egyptians first and Egyptians last. That was the spirit which was manifested in every free country.

IGNORANCE ABOUT INDIA.

Proceeding the speaker explained the ignorance that was prevailing in foreign countries regarding India. There was a time when India was divided into three categories. One was the mystical, glamourous India the idea conveyed with that being that all Indians were sanyasis and rishies. The other she described as the "picture card" India being the knowledge of India got from picture cards of Indian tigers, serpents and wild animals (laughter.) "But I told them of another India the modern India, the India not of the 5000 B.C. but of the 20th century, of the young men and women throbbing with the desire to fulfil their destiny.

200 LECTURES IN AMERICA.

Mrs. Naidu then described how she was called upon to deliver about 200 lectures in the course of her whole tour and how many of them were broadcast over the whole of America on the radio. What surprised them was 1/5 of human population was putting up with serfdom and degradation. They did sot easily accept the fact that so large a mass of human beings could be in such a plight and still remain idle.

"For over ten months I have been your messenger abroad but I have brought a bigger message for you from the free people namely, that you should stand side by side with free people not as slaves but as equals."

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1).

men that their wages have not been cut and that they should not be misled. They are also advised to go to work instead of idling away the time at home.

"MORALE OF STRIKERS IS SOUND"

—:o:—

SATYAGRAHA NOT YET DECIDED UPON

July 22.

The Press Bulletin issued by the Secretary of Girni Kamgar Union says:—

In spite of the arrest of Messrs. Randive and Deshpande, the resolve of the strikers to hold out till their demands are satisfied is as strong as ever.

Mr. Kandalkar, President of the Union, has hurriedly come out of the hospital to see that picketing is kept up and the strikers keep up their moral in spite of desperate efforts to spread false canards regarding the fizzling out of the strike and that "all the mills working as usual."

The President and the officials of the Union took a personal inspection of the mill area on Monday were satisfied that some of the mills were working with much reduced number of workers; some had to close for want of even the bare number of workers to keep the steam on

The desperate straits to which the mill bosses and their henchmen are reduced to, could be seen from the attempts made to attribute any and every isolated incident of assault or disorderly behaviour to the strikers. Insignificant, stray and solitary cases of assault are graphically painted in the columns of the capitalist press as riots and lawlessness in mill area. Mischievous attempts are made to trap the unwary strikers to defy the Police Commissioner's order by distributing handbills and publishing in certain newspapers notices of workers' meetings in mill areas convened in the name of fictitious union with the pompous name of 'All-India Girni Kamgar Union.' The promoters of this campaign of inciting the strikers to acts of lawlessness and treachery to the workers cause are curiously enough allowed to carry on their nefarious trade under the very nose of the "forces of Law and Order." This thinly veiled tricks backed up by interested parties, are, fortunately, seen through by the workers who refused to fall into the trap led by their enemies. Frantic efforts are made in the Press, in spite of categorical denials on part of Girni Kamgar Union, to tell to the public that the Union or its members are going to resort to Satyagraha. No decision has been arrived at either by the Managing Committee or the members of the Union regarding the Police Commissioner's order.

The united front of the strikers is not going to be broken either by the taking away of their leaders nor by threats of repression and additional police as given by the Governor in his Council Speech.

MONDAY'S ATTENDANCE 87,044

—:o:—

BOMBAY, July 22

"The Bombay Mill-Owner's Association writes:—

"The number of men at work has increased by 5,600, and the total to-day is 87,044.

The New Great Eastern Mill Bombay Industrial Mill and the Union Mills which were not working on Saturday are working to-day."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON REFORMS

—:o:—

Report Divided

LONDON, July 20....

The Indian Central Committee's report on Constitutional Reforms is almost ready and will be submitted within a fort-night.

It will be divided report. Dr. Suhrawardhy, Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan are writing a minority report. Mr. M. C. Rajah is at present neutral.

The Majority Report will ask for government by an Indian Minister responsible to the legislature both in the Central and the Provincial Government, with the temporary exclusion of the Army and the Navy.—"Pioneer."

DEFYING POLICE ORDERS

—:o:—

SIX YOUNG MEN STAND TRIAL AT LAHORE

LAHORE, July 2

Six young men arrested yesterday for alleged violation of the District Magistrate's orders against Bhagatsingh-Dutt procession were produced before the Additional District Magistrate to-day. Three prosecution witnesses namely City Magistrate, City Kotwal and Sub-inspector of police, were examined.

The City Magistrate deposed he read out the order but the accused disobeyed and that was the justification for ordering their arrest.

The other two witnesses corroborated the statement.

Lala Dunichand representing the accised said it was not at all shown cries were revolutionary, and the Magistrate was not produced in the court. No evidence was given by the prosecution that cries were against law or objectionable in any way. All three witnesses had themselves stated that no obstruction was caused by the accused.

The bureaucracy was unduly apprehensive and its real object was to deprive forthcoming Congress session of its workers.

The case is proceeding. A. P.

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KEEPS THE LIVER RIGHT & DISPELS URIC ACID.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES DECLINE OF 34 POINTS

JANUARY.

New York, July 22.

Previous Closing Rate ..	19.64
To-day's Opening Rate ..	19.53
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate ..	19.30
Difference	—34

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 11 points and ruled very easy on considerable liquidation. Weather reports were favourable and in absence of any buying the market closed at a decline of 34 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Tuesday the Liverpool Market is due to open at a decline of 2 to 3 points while Broach A|M. is expected to open at Rs. 344-0-0.

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 22.

Previous Closing Rate ..	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate ..	10.23
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate ..	10.13
Difference	—.02

Being influenced by favourable weather report the market opened easy and declined on heavy long liquidation. The feeling in the market was for a reaction but there was absence of buying.

Price fluctuations in January were as follows:—

Opening	10.23 plus .08
	10.25 plus .10
	10.20 plus .05
	10.21 plus .06
	10.22 plus .07
	10.18 plus .03
	10.15 unchanged.
Closing	10.13—.02
Middling American	10.70 plus .03
Egyptian Spot	17.05—.15

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Heavy rain Eastern belt. Slight to moderate rain Amarillo and Abilene District. The U. S. Daily Forecast says entire belt partly cloudy. Weather cooler Eastern belt.

Between mid-night and daybreak continued rain North Carolina. Weather cooler Eastern belt.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, July 22.

Silver Ready	24	6	0
Lower	0	5	0
Silver Forward	24	7	0
Lower	0	5	0

Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	55	11	0
2nd Settlement	55	11	0
3rd Settlement	55	10	0

STOP PRESS

LONDON, July 22.

Nanking.—The Foreign Office has again notified Soviet of the National Government's desire for settlement of Eastern Railway issue by peaceful negotiation.

It has also sent a separate Note to the States signatory to Kellogg Pact stating that China while she wishes to defend her rights does not intend to start war with Russia, and pointing out that Soviet which assumed offensive on Chinese border had violated spirit of the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1929.

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Belated Rescue

—:o:—

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Shet Chamanlal Parikh thought it his duty to record the services rendered by the local Labour Union in arriving at mutual settlements in all cases of disputes. This shows how Trade Union methods, if appreciated by employees and employers alike, benefit all concerned. The Ahmedabad mills, however, continue to feel the prevalent trade depression, aggravated by Government's callousness towards the textile industry. Mr. Parikh pointed out that as a result of the ruinous ratio, which practically gave a bounty of 12-1/2 per cent to foreign imports, the imports of cloth from Japan during the first four months of the year stood at 165 million yards as against 85 million yards during the corresponding months last year. It was very regrettable, he said that Government still continued to watch the situation calmly. Regrettable it is in all conscience, but is it so very surprising?

There is a slight departure from the attitude of stoic indifference observed by the Government of India in regard to this vital question of coming to the rescue of one of the most important manufacturing industries of this country. At long last it is officially announced from Simla that Mr. Hardy, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, has been appointed by the Government of India "to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the existing system of 'ad valorem' assessment of cotton piece-goods". It will be the duty of this officer also "to ascertain and report what changes have taken place, since the Tariff Board reported, in the volume of imports, the classes of goods imported and the extent and severity of external competition with the products of the Indian mills". This announcement is, of course, a clever piece of strategy to ease the depression atmosphere in the Indian textile industry. But it is cold comfort for the textile industrialists to find that the Government's idea of "getting a move on" is to begin to ascertain the existence of "the extent and severity" of conditions which have been notoriously in existence extensively and in all severity for the last so many years. When a case has been proved to the hilt, it is a futile essay in procrastination, which will only lead the public to suspect that the interest and sympathy of the Government are of only of a step-motherly nature, to embark upon only an enquiry instead of giving the textile industry the legislative protection it immediately deserves. It cannot be said the Government are not aware of the precise manner in which the public demands that this protection should be given. It has been dinned into their ears by successive deputations from the mill-owners.

The Embassy and the Lesson

—:o:—

We cordially welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu back to her native land where momentous work awaits her. Those who have read even cursorily the reports of her tour in America and Europe will admit that the tour has been a great success. Her main object in undertaking the tour was to acquaint the West with the aspirations of India and vindicating them before the bar of world opinion. This she has accomplished as only she could do. But what was the response of the West to India's aspirations? Sympathy she found in abundance, at least in those countries which still value Liberty for others as well as for themselves. But from her guarded press interviews it appears that she did not find much enthusiasm about the Indian struggle for freedom. That, however, was not her fault. The blame must rest on India. Wherever she went, she says in her press interviews, she was confronted with two questions: "What is India actually doing beyond yearning for freedom and resolving to win it? How far are the various communities of your country prepared to present a united front"? The best answer to these questions cannot be given by an ambassador, however gifted, but only by those responsible for the embassy. Mrs. Naidu could not show a convincing record of work for Swaraj nor could she give a glowing picture of communal harmony in India. But our purpose now is not to harp on the country's failings but to suggest that the country may lay to heart the main lesson of Mrs. Naidu's embassy. It is not yet too late for the country to get to work and to work in complete unison. We trust Mrs. Naidu will soon bring home to the leaders of her countrymen the lesson of united work.

—:o:—

Flimsy Excuse

—:o:—

How flimsy was the excuse put forward by the new Secretary of State for India in his reply to an inquiry in the Commons by Major Graham Pole whether the MacDonald Government would not consider the advisability of reversing the policy of their predecessors and no longer withhold from publication the report of the sub-committee of the Indian Sandhurst Committee is well brought out in the authoritative statement issued to the Press by Mr. Jinnah. He was the Chairman of this Sub-committee and he characterises the reply of Mr. Wedgwood Benn as "an inaccurate and misleading statement." Mr. Jinnah discloses two material facts which demolish the plea put forward by Mr. Benn in defending the withholding for public information of the report. He points out that the Skeen Committee did not quote from this document "in extenso", as Mr. Benn would have the public believe. The Skeen Committee, Mr. Jinnah says, unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that "the report of the sub-committee, the evidence of witnesses before them and the materials collected by them should be published except what was recorded in camera". As regards Mr. Benn's argument that the witnesses before this sub-committee expressed confidential views, Mr. Jinnah has an equally crushing rejoinder to make. He asserts that "no witness was left under the impression that his evidence would not be published or that it was to be treated as confidential". We make a present of Mr. Jinnah's opportune exposure of the bureaucracy's policy of keeping an important document secret to the Labour group in the Commons interested in India and hope they will pursue the matter further.

British Altruism.

—:o:—

During the last few months British vested interests in India and Britain have missed no opportunity of crying down Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill. As he himself observed in his lecture on Indian Mercantile Marine to the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, all sorts of vested interests opposed the Bill in all sorts of ways and by all sorts of arguments: and under cover of logic they only tried to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Mr. Haji, in his lecture, refuted most of the principal 'bona fide' arguments against the Bill. Not many arguments, however, are necessary to make out a case for the reservation for India of at least her coastal trade, that is, for something which almost every free country has done by legislation or otherwise. If India finds it hard to follow the example of other countries, it is not because her case is unsound in principle, but only because she is not free.

An interesting feature of the controversy is the Britishers' pose of altruism, his contention that it is in the interests of Indians themselves that the British should continue indefinitely to carry on Indian shipping trade. Prof. K. T. Shah, who presided at Mr. Haji's lecture, pertinently pointed out that according to this logic the large tea plantations were made because 1,000,000 people would not be otherwise earning "a princely salary of 2 annas a day". The most recent example of British solicitude for the welfare of India is the proposal to sell British iron ploughs to the poor Indian ryots. Mr. Sarabhai Pratapraj, in his letter published yesterday, suggests that Government might consider the feasibility of utilising indigenous agricultural implements and of fostering indigenous industries for the manufacture of such implements. We doubt if the suggestion will suit British altruism.

A "Superior Purzon" Speaks

—:o:—

Viscount Peel, who was a debonair ornament of the Government Bench in the House of Lords during the "safeguarding everything" days of the Baldwin administration, condescends to enter into "a long examination" in a letter to a Fleet street journal of the problems which confront the MacDonald Government. India secures a large attention from his lordship and he lectures the new members of Parliament on the necessity of "taking profitably a course of Indian study" before they commit themselves to "curt expression of rigid dogmas". Viscount Peel is evidently afraid that the Labour "crowd" is acquiring a knowledge of Indian conditions elsewhere than in Pro-Consular orations but he might have avoided making the ridiculous remark that at present the Government Bench in the House of Lords 'is' the only place where ignorance of Indian matters prevails". "Rigid dogmas" about India do not probably prevail there and this has naturally disturbed Viscount Peel.

ALL-INDIA GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Shelved Through Ignorance or Ulterior Motive?

—:o:—

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

On the authority of newspaper reports, we learn that last week a Conference of Health Ministers of Provinces, Heads of Medical Departments and high officials of the Public Health Department of the Government of India, was held at Simla, when the question of introducing a Bill for the establishment of an All-India General Medical Council for the regulation of standards of medical education and qualifications in India, was discussed and we are given to understand that the Provincial representatives were generally against the establishment of such an All-India Council on the ground that they did not want to transfer the powers the Provinces already possess of regulating medical education, to the Central Council, which is proposed to be constituted.

THE DICTATOR

One does not know whether to take the reason given above and which are said to have weighed with the Provincial representatives for their turning down the All-India Medical Council Bill, as having been actually and seriously advanced by them, without considering the proposals from all angles. If, on the other hand, such narrow and uninformed views made them decide against the Bill, then the limit of intelligent democratic rule is reached. Every one walking in the street and having what is called "common gumption" knows and knows pretty exactly too, that the standards of qualification in India are two-fold: one—the university degree standard and the other—Government (non-university) old hospital assistant or sub-assistant surgeon or the modern L.C.P.S. or L.M.P. standard and its counterpart of Anglo-Indian I.M.D. (military) standard. While the Government, through their Heads of Medical Departments (and now incidentally as a matter of official routine through the Minister) control either directly or through the local Provincial Medical Councils, if any, the standards of education of the latter class of medical men, they have absolutely no voice whatever in the regulation of the standards of education and qualification of the former class of medical men who study for the university degrees. The education of these students is nominally in the control of the various Indian universities, but it is only a camouflage. For practical purposes the universities are as good as non-existent for purposes of real direction and regulation of medical studies. As a matter of fact, it is the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, that dictates to the Indian universities the standards of education and qualification, on the ground that they must see that the qualifications are of such merit as would entitle the holder thereof to practise in Great Britain and Ireland; and if its demands are not accepted, the recognition of the Indian university degrees is withdrawn so that our boys, even though qualified in India, if and when they either go for further studies to England or for the I.M.S. (examination or) selection, are denied all the privileges of duly qualified men. To quote only one instance: the Calcutta University did not see quite eye to eye with Col. Needham, the Inspector on behalf of the General Medical Council of Great Britain in 1924, and the recognition of the Calcutta University medical degrees was withdrawn, with the result that poor unoffending students who entered the colleges from that year to this date are deprived of all privileges that would have been theirs in the ordinary course of events had there been no misunderstanding. Such is the actual position.

AFRAID OF INDIANISATION.

Ever since Indianisation of the I.M.S. has been accepted as a goal in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, and some of the professorial posts filled by Indians, instead of by British I.M.S. men, a hue and cry is being raised that medical education has deteriorated. It is only since the grant of Reforms in 1921 that a very slow and graded-time-scale-Indianisation has begun, and as early as 1922, the General Medical Council of Great Britain began to send out their Visitors and Inspectors of medical education in India,—mind you, for the first time ever since the recognition of Indian medical degrees had been first granted in 1892. In the opinion of Sir Norman Walker (his report to the Secretary of State for India, 1927) no inspection of medical education was considered necessary by the General Medical Council of Great Britain during the period 1892-1922, "because the teachers and examiners were all men who had been educated in British schools (British I.M.S.) and would carry on under the same traditions under which they themselves had been educated." (Page 4.) But now, according to him, "medical administration including provision for medical education is now a provincial subject, and the change has been followed by a great diminution of European Indian Medical Service teachers in the colleges everywhere." Following in Sir Norman's footsteps, Col. Graham, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, wrote in the Indian Empire Souvenir, in 1927, thus: "The effect of the Reforms has been to remove the subject of medical education to the control of the respective provinces—surely an unwise procedure—when it is recognised how essential it is to keep up standards of education and examinations, if the requisite recognition (by the G. M. Council of G. B.) is to be obtained." Again, "the process of rapid Indianisation is at work in many of the larger colleges and it is leading to a great diminution of the European professorial staff. The remaining British officers may be asked to do the impossible; already declension in some quarters threatens."

GAME OF BLUFF.

Such are the views and ways of the General Medical Council and its proteges the I.M.S. men. The process of Indianisation is just begun in 1921; the I.M.S. and the Medical Council are simultaneously afraid of deterioration in teaching; nay, they were certain it was there; the Council sent its Visitor and Inspector and they found the deterioration there, as early as 1922 and 1923. The whole thing simply "rotted" the moment the principle of Indianising college staffs was accepted! To-day the game of bluff is being played with double vigour and fourfold cunning. The other day Sir Donald MacAlister, President of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, made a speech broadcasting the inferiority of standards of Indian medical education and it was followed by a threat that unless a Commissioner of standards was appointed by the Indian Government the recognition of Indian medical degrees would be withdrawn. Only two days ago Simla reported that Col. Needham was most probably coming as the First Commissioner. The Britishers wanted to retain the I.M.S. control, and in imposing Col. Needham of the I.M.S., on the Indian Government,

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

Misrepresenting India.

We published yesterday the full text of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter to the "Times" maligning the Nationalist movement in India in a manner worthy of his reputation, of the "Times" and probably of its patrons. We published, too, Munshi Iswar Saran's rejoinder to the letter, which, however, the "Times" took care not to publish. We are not much surprised at the paper's lack of courtesy and fairness. Imperialists are capable of much worse things. If Munshi Iswar Saran is anxious that the British should hear the truth about India, there are other ways of making them hear than the endless attempt to counteract Imperialists' propaganda.

White Oligarchy.

Sir Michael's lie is that a Brahman oligarchy is the goal of the Swaraj Party. This is an ancient lie which may persist so long as the last vestige of foreign domination remains in India. But it will not be long before the thousands of non-Brahmins in the Swaraj Party and the millions of non-Brahmin workers and peasants will explode both the lie and the foreign domination which fosters it. This will not be achieved by the bandying of words. We would, however, say this that, even assuming that the country's demands for Responsible Government on the basis of universal franchise can be consistent with the alleged aim of a Brahmin oligarchy, such an oligarchy is infinitely more tolerable than the domination of a foreign white oligarchy.

Mr. Kelkar's Way.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Legislative Assembly recommending to the Governor-General in Council to formulate for the "guidance" of the different provincial Governments a uniform policy "as far as may be possible" in the administration of the Land Revenue Departments calculated to fix by legislation the assessment of land "as a tax" on a fair and equitable basis. The resolution may provide an occasion for an interesting and instructive debate, even though it be of an academic character, on a popular subject. Government may give qualified support to the resolution as it asks them to formulate only a general policy for guiding the provincial Governments "as far as may be possible". They also know that a resolution is only a recommendation. The real sanction behind the recommendation is in the organisation of the ryots. Nothing, therefore, will be lost if earnest men prefer that organisation to debates in the Assembly.

Factory Act in Baroda.

The Indian Factories Act was amended in 1922 and we have a ten-hour a day or sixty hours a week rule in operation in British India. Many of the Indian States, however, still tolerate callous sweating of workers by permitting factories to work for 12 or more than 12 hours a day and it is surprising that Baroda, which claims to be progressive, is among these States. It awoke to the need for changing the law in this matter in 1926 when an amending bill was published but nothing was done until last year when the bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The bill provided for a 10-hour day and a 15 years limit for child labour. The Baroda mill-owners, however, are up in arms and, thanks to their pressure, the Select Committee, we understand, has raised the hours to 66 per week and reduced the age limit to 14 years. The changes made betray a most callous disregard of the right of the workers and the Baroda Government and its Legislative Council will justly earn the condemnation of all right-thinking men if they countenance such inhuman exploitation of the workers.

"BETTER THAN PANDIT MOTILAL'S"

—:o:—

"Big Brother's" Modest Estimate of Public Service

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE RIOTS INQUIRY

Maulana Shaukat Ali representing the Khilafat Committee tendered further evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Monday.

The witness in reply to questions put by Mr. Khan said that his paper "Khilafat" was in favour of labour as against capital. He knew Messrs. Dange and Nimbkar very well. The Pathan hunt in the mill area began on April 4. On that day a large number of Pathans who sought police protection were kept in the open space in front of the K. E. M. Hospital. These Pathans were badly protected and they lacked food and other arrangements. Seeing their condition he sent his volunteers from the Khilafat office for their protection.

As the attack on the Pathans was mainly organised by Hindu mill-workers he sought the co-operation of labour leaders (Messrs. Dange and Nimbkar) to pacify the workers but he was disappointed as they did not co-operate with him.

BHENDY BAZAR TROUBLE.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri read a passage from the statement submitted by Mr. Dange to the effect that so far as the mill-workers, were concerned the riots were over by February 6. As there was not the slightest chance for communalism in the mill area the scene of the trouble shifted to Bhendy Bazar and other localities. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mahomed Ali had no small hand in this. After the Ali Brothers' interviews to the "Times" and Shaukat Ali's "threat" to Dange it was clear that they had interpreted the anti-Pathan feeling as a general offensive against Mussalmaus.

Mr. Dange had also stated that the Ali Brothers' motive in doing so would have been their desire to secure some hold over the Mussalman workers and Pathans.

Mr. Khan suggested that, perhaps, the Maulana had no great influence with the Mahomedan workers.

"MY INFLUENCE."

Witness: "It was due to my influence that the last strike was brought to an end."

Continuing the Maulana said that he did not want any community to bully or coerce the other. He did not want a civil war and hence it was that he wanted Mussalmans to organise themselves.

TRYING TO BE LOYAL SERVANTS OF ISLAM.

About Mr. Munshi's statement that he (the witness) and his brother Mahomedali were the greatest enemies of Hindu-Muslim unity, witness said that Mr. Munshi was hopelessly wrong in his opinion. He added that Mr. Munshi would have been nearer the trith if he had said that they were striving to be very loyal servants of Islam.

HIS EXPLANATION OF "TIMES" INTERVIEW.

Witness admitted his interview with a representative of the "Times" at the K. E. M. Hospital. He said that he was very angry at the moment and had stated that if the murderous assaults on the Pathans were not stopped quickly he would be compelled to organise the Muslims to defend themselves. He agreed with Mr. Mirza Ali Khan's view that there was no insinuation in this interview as it appeared in the "Times" to justify the suggestion that he had uttered any threat that he would rouse Muslims against the Hindus.

Asked why he had refused to sign the joint manifesto drafted by the Labour leaders, soon after the kidnapping scare started, witness stated that he was informed that the manifesto was to be circulated in the mill area where he (witness) had very little influence and thought therefore no purpose would be served through his signature.

Continuing the Maulana found fault with the police in not taking prompt steps to protect the Pathans from unprovoked attacks.

GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGED PARTIALITY TOWARDS MUSLIMS.

The Chairman asked the Maulana as to what he had to say to the statement of several Hindu witnesses that the Government favoured the Mahomedans and to the statement made by Mr. Munshi that even District Magistrates favoured them.

Witness: I am sorry that a responsible man should make such statements. I don't know how Government is partial to Muslims. I, who is accused of giving communal colour to the riots, is not in the good books of Government. My correspondence is being censored for the last ten years.

To another question by the Chairman witness said that the Indian Communist movement was affected by communalism.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri explained to the witness that what Mr. Munshi meant was that District Magistrates in places like Surat did not recommend prosecution of seurrilous Muslim papers so easily as they recommended pprosecution of Hindu papers and also favoured Muslims in the matter of taking our Muslim processions.

Witness said that he did not know that it was so.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: "Can you tell us why you were hooted at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall meeting regarding Lala Lajpat Rai's death? You say your feelings about Lala Lajpat Rai had undergone a change. How was it?"

The witness replied that his speeches at Cawnpore and his opposition to the Nehru Report had made him odious to Hindus.

Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri: Have you read in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" the statement of Pandit Motilal Nehru saying that the door was not yet closed and there was still time for negotiation regarding the Nehru Report?

"BETTER THAN PT. MOTILAL."

Mr. Shaukat Ali: I attach no significance to what Pandit Motilal says. What he says is a mere eye-wash. They will ere long realise that they will have to give everything the Muslims ask for because their demands are reasonable.

Warming up to the subject the Maulana said: "My services to the cause of Swaraj are certainly better than Pandit Motilal's."

Explaining his Cawnpore speech witness said that what he had said was that he wanted to drive away the domination of Hindus or else there would be civil war in this country.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY WORDS ABOUT ARYA SAMAJ.

Dewan Bahadur read extracts from the written statement of a witness which attributed to Maulana Shaukat Ali several statements derogatory and hostile to the Hindus and Arya Samajists. In the issue of the "Khilafat" of 13th May, 1928, the Arya Samaj was stated to have been described as "Pisach Mandal" (abode of evil spirits and demons) and Messrs. Kelkar, Moonje and others as upholders of slavery (namely, British Government). While in the issue of the same paper of 9-12-28 witness was stated to have said that he would with his own fingers pull out the eyes of all Hindus who looked upon Muslims despisingly.

Witness replying said that he was misrepresented about what he had written. What he actually said was that anybody who was an enemy of Islam was not his friend. Producing the article in question he pointed out other passages wherein he offered "the hand of friendship to the Hindus".

The Committee then adjourned to Tuesday.

—:o:—

BOMBAY TO BE SADDLED WITH MORE POLICE FORCE

(Continued from page 12.)

Excellency had driven back in State the House proceeded to deal with question and answers.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Replying to Khan Saheb Mausuri, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin stated that the delay in opening the Ismail College, Andheri was due to lack of funds and the Government were not aware that the delay had created a feeling of distrust amongst the Muslim public against Government.

Mr. Mukadam asked whether it was a fact that Mr. Hartshorne, the Collector of Panch Mahals was the local reporter of the "Times of India". The Revenue Secretary replied in the negative. Dr. Dixit asked whether there was any truth in the thick rumour that Mr. Hartshorne was writing to "Gujarat Darpan". The Revenue Secretary remarked that Government had heard no rumours either thick or thin.

After tea recess the Council took the Government business for consideration. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Agriculture, presented to the House the Select Committee's report on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act 1878 and subsequently moved the second reading of the Bill The Bill empowers the Government to exercise effective control over collection and transportation of Mhowra flowers.

Rao Pahadur Kale (Satara) moved an amendment to the preamble in order emphasize the policy of total prohibition which has been accepted by the Government. The amendment sought to alter the preamble in the following terms: "Whereas it is the declared policy of the Government to bring about total prohibition and whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can be achieved by preventing illicit distillation and whereas it is expedient for this purpose to control the possession of Mhowra flowers by further amending the Abkari Act etc." The idea in bringing this amendment was to once more commit the Government to the policy of total prohibition.

The Minister in charge opposing the amendment said sympathising as he did with the policy of total prohibition as the ultimate goal he was obliged to oppose the amendment for various reasons. It was an amendment in the preamble and the only operative part of any Act was its sections and not the preamble. The Bill was an amending bill and the preamble would disappear when the amending bill would be incorporated in the original Act. The Government had many a time declared their policy in unequivocal terms. If any more enactment was required the honourable member ought to bring in a special bill for the purpose of declaration of poliby and not bring it in this surreptitions way.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai supported the amendment.

The Home Member opposed the amenament on the ground that it was useless and unnecessary since the policy was already announced by the Government.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU SAID.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal (Poona) supported the amendment in an incesive Marathi Speech. He reminded the Minister of his own speech made at Nasik where he was presented an address. The Minister had times without number declared publicly that he abhorred drink and it was a surprise how he indirectly encouraged drink. The speaker protested that there was a world of difference between the words and acts of the Minister.

Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and V. A. Surve further supported the amendment while Mr. J. B. Petit opposed it.

UNIVERSITY ACT AMENDMENT

The amendment was pressed to a division where it was thrown out by 19 against 31 votes.

Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education, introduced and moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay University Act 1928. This Bill, small as it is, seeks to give a statutory definition of the "City Municipality" occurring in the original Act. City municipalities have been defined in the Bill as municipal boroughs.

Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment to the effect that the franchise of electing Fellows to the Senate should be extended to all municipalities and not restricted only to city municipalities.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Local self-Government who was the member in charge of the University Act opposed the amendment. Explaining his viewpoint he remarked that franchise was restricted to city municipalities because these municipalities represented greater culture.

NOTHING SHORT OF LUNACY.

The Minister in charge opposing the amendment observed that it was nothing but lunacy to mix intelligence with ignorance. The Opposition had talked a lot about the intelligence of the Taluka Boards but he was concerned with the ignorance of these Boards. The amendment sought to introduce retrograde step. It was a leap into the dark. The bill the passed all the three readings.

The House then rose for the day.

GOVERNOR SPEECH

—:o:—

His Excellency the Governor inaugurated the Legislative Council session at Poona this afternoon. He referred to dwelt briefly on hte extension of the life of the Council.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

Referring to the Labour trouble he said:—

The continuance of Labour troubles in the cotton mills of Bombay has been a source of grave anxiety to my Government. As you are aware, following the general strike in the mills which was declared on the 26th April, rioting accompanied by numerous isolated cases of murder and assault again broke out in the mill area, and the situation promised to become as serious as in the preceding February. I returned to Bombay on the 3rd May, and on finding how the situation was developing I was reluctantly compelled for the second time this year to call on the military forces to assist in dealing with the widespred lawlessness and disorder which prevoiled in the mill area. In a few days order was restored, but it was not until the 1st May that the increased security consequent upon the return of large numbers of men to work enabled the last of the military piquets to be withdrawn.

I must once more acknowledge the excellent work both of the various military forces under the command of Colonel Macleod, and of the police under the Commissioner, Mr. Kelly, in preventing the further development of a very dangerous situation. I wish also to express my appreciation of the faithful work of honorary as well as stipendiary Presidency Magistrates who for long hours shared with the Military and police the task of patrolling and pacifying the disturbed area.

During these disturbances the public necessarily suffered some restriction of their ordinary liberties. curfew order, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, remained in force for thirteen days, and his order prohibiting the assembly of more than five persons in the streets of certain areas has been extended for such time as the Government consider necessary and is still in force. A further measure which has recently been found necessary is the prohibition of all assemblies of mill hands called together by the Girni Kamgar Union, since such meetings were clearly being used for the purpose of inciting them to acts of violence. The collection of stones and the carrying of offensive weapons were prohibited for a period of one month by the Commissioner of Police, and a large number of such weapons were seized from persons found in possession of them. One class of action which contributed much to the restoration of peace was the arrest of over 600 bad characters, who were confined in a temporary prison at Worli.

COUNCIL TO VOTE GRANT.

The vital task of protecting life and property in Bombay City during the repeated disturbances of the current year has involved a very severe strain on the Bombay City Police, and th fact that during April and May it was necessary to strengthen them by 450 armed police drawn from eight districts of the Presidency reveals a weakness which calls for remedy. You will, therefore be asked during this Session to pass a demand on account of an increase in the Bombay City Police Force, and have no doubt that in the light of recent experience you will feel it your duty to give this demand your very careful consideration.

RIOT INQUIRY.

As promised on behalf of Government at the last Session, a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed to inquire into the distrrbances of last February, and it has already commenced its sittings. The terms of reference of this Committee have been extended to include in its scope the causes and origins of the disturbances of last April and May, the measures taken to deal with them, and the excitement due to the general mill strike, but without reference to the merits of the strie in its aspect as a labour dispute. I trust that the labours of the Committee will be successful and that its findings and recommendations will be valuable to my Government and to the general public.

In the midst of these disturbances and as a possible means of settlement, the Trade Disputes Act was brought into operation, and the rules necessary to enable the parties to any dispute to set its machinery in motion were promptly issued in the hope that one or other party would show its willingness for a Board of Conciliation. Seeing, however, that no prospect appeared of a settlement being reached in this manner, I decided again to visit Bombay during the last month with a view to concerting measures for bringing to an end a situation which was seriously affecting other sections of the public besides the parties directly concerned and having unfortunate reactions on the welfare of the city of Bombay generally. You will have learnt from the Press that I convened a meeting of the representatives of the leading bodies in Bombay who were affected by the strike, both commercial and others, and discussed the situation fully and frankly with them.

STRIKE INQUIRY.

The first point on which I found that opinion was practically unanimous was the necessity of an enquiry into the dispute both in order to make itself felt in promoting a settlement and in order to afford a basis for further action, if it were found necessary. My Government accepted this view, and, as you have seen from the Press, have appointed a Committee of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Pearson in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act. The Court has been instructed to submit a report as soon as possible. I am sure that you will all share my confidence that this, the first Court to be appointed under the Trade Disputes Act, will submit a report which will furnish us with an impartial review of the situation and thereby will materially contribute to the settlement of this unhappy dispute.

It was, however, also evident that so long as any industrial dispute is liable to be associated with such outbreaks, or to be prolonged by methods of intimidation, further measures are necessary both to safeguard the tranquility of the City and to protect the lives and liberties of the public. In particular my own inquiries elicited the fact which was also impressed on me by many of the representatives attending the conference, that intimidation and terrorisation were actually being carried on at some of the chawls and elsewhere, and that this type of crime could not be controlled unless the police were empowered to arrest the offenders without warrant. A measure to secure the necessary amendment of law for this purpose is being framed and considered as urgently as possible. In addition it was found to be the general opinion of the bodies represented at the conference that picketing as now practised, is often only another word for terrorisation of the workers, especially at their homes and that a measure to control picketing during industrial disputes was necessary. As I indicated in my announcement to the conference in Bombay, it was originally intended to frame such a measure on the lines of the English Act as it then stood, but as it is understood that this Act is now being reviewed my Government have decided not to introduce a Government measure on the subject for the present.

Another measure which you may be asked to consider at this Session is one designed to facilitate the removal of bad characters from Bombay City during emergencies such as have twice recently occurred, and thus to render it unnecessary to arrest and confine them in large numbers in order to prevent the murderous attacks which have been such a disquieting featue in recent disturbances.

In any legislation which they may bring forward, the sole object of my Government is to preserve the public peace and the right of the individual to work or not to work as hepleases without fear or compulsion from any other person. It is no part of their policy to restrict in any way the legitimate activities of either party to a trade dispute or to take any steps which are not perfectly fair and impartial; but it is their duty to arm themselves with the powers which recent experience has shown to be necessary to prevent any repetition of the occurrences of this year, and I have no doubt that this Council will realize the gravity of the situation which has made it necessary to contemplate such legislation.

HINT TO MILLOWNERS.

We cannot, however, rest content unless the parties arrive at such a settlement of the present dispute as will permit the growth of a new spirit of good will between capital and labour in the mill industry. This is the only secure basis for the future prosperity of the industry and for this object we must all work and pray. The Fawcett Committee have made valuable suggestions for setting up mediation machinery, and I trust that as soon as conditions permit, no time will be lost in giving effect to these proposals. It is for the employers and workmen themselves to evolve and agree upon a workable plan. In whatever measures they may take to this end, they may rely on the sympathy and help of my Government.

We are looking forward with satisfaction to the advent of the Royal Commission on Labour and are hopeful that its report will indicate lines of progress which will assist us in meeting the new and quite natural aspirations and needs of the labouring classes and will enable us to do more to remove those economic or social disabilities which lie at the root of all widespread labour unrest.

BARDOLI REVISION.

It is just a year since my predecessor, in addressing this Council, put before you the issues which had arisen in the Bardoli taluka. As a result of the action taken by the Hon'ble Members representing the Surat District in response to the conditions laid down, a fresh inquiry has been held into the revision settlements of the Bardoli and Chorasi talukas and the reports of the results of the inquiry together with the orders of my Government thereon, were made public in April.

I need hardly say that my Government were gravely concerned to learn that, in the opinion of the inquiry officers, the date on which they had relied in passing their previous orders were not trustworthy and that the full enhancement of assessment which had been based upon them was not justified.

This House will share the satisfaction of my Government that the services of the Hon'ble Members who are the elected representatives of the people concerned, by removing the chief obstacle to such an inquiry, made it possible to reopen the question before matters had proceeded too far. In dealing with revision settlements my Government have not, and never had, any desire except to ensure that each taluka should pay its fair contribution to the general revenues, and they owe this duty to all other revenue payers of the Presidency. That this is so will be apparent from the fact that after final orders had already been passed, and were legally enforceable, Government subjected their own actions to a further review and immediately accepted the results of the inquiry. It would not have been in accordance with the spirit of the offer made to this Council if, after the report had been received. Government had proceeded to deal with it critically and had perhaps accepted some recommendations while rejecting others. They therefore, accepted the recommendations as a whole, and they are entitled to expect that all other parties to the inquiry will similarly do so and will not regard the orders carrying those recommendations into effect as open to further discussion.

GRAVE AND IMPORTANT ISSUES

At the same time I have no wish to deny that the events leading up to this inquiry have opened up many grave and important issues affecting not only the practice but also the policy hitherto followed in regard to land revenue settlements. As you are aware, a bill based on the recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee has been before this Council for a year, but it was not thought advisable to proceed with it until the proposed provisions of law together with all other matters connected with settlement procedure had been further reviewed. The report of the inquiry into the revision settlements of Bardoli and Chorasi obviously had a strong bearing on the matters under discussion. You will readily, however, appreciate the fact that such a review involves innumerable complex and technical questions. It has been apparent for some time that the Bill already published would not meet the new requirement, and that a fresh Bill would require to be substituted for it. Realizing the public anxiety on this score, my Government have been making every effort to have a complete, sound and progressive measure ready for introduction in the present Session, but as it has not been possible to publish it hitherto it seems advisable not to proceed further with it in this Session but to give Hon'ble Members as well as the public a longer opportunity of considering and discussing its provisions before it is actually introduced. I believe that this procedure will meet the wishes of Hon'ble Members, who would doubtless prefer not to be asked to consider such a measure at very short notice, and it will be realized that the delay in an index of the anxiety of my Government to bring no measure on this highly important subject on the Statute Book unless they are convinced that it will be able to meet all reasonable and responsible criticism.

LATEST ANNOUNCEMENT OF GOVERNOR.

My Government never had any intention of proceeding further with pending settlements until these could be reconsidered in the light of any fresh decisions which might now be arrived at; but since it was becoming increasingly evident that considerable public anxiety existed lest any delay in land revenue legislation might be prejudicial to the talukas concerned. I have recently informed one of the Hon'ble Members of this House of the policy which my Government intend to pursue in this respect, and the correspondence has been made public. I trust that the announcement so made will allay any anxieties felt on this subject, and that the people of the talukas concerned will now be content to await the matured judgment of my Government and of this House.

Construction work is progressing satisfactorily on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals, the full programme of work in the river on the Barrage proper and Canal Head Regulators, for the season 1928-29, having been completed during the month of June. In spite of the abnormally high river during that month all work in the two cofferdams was successfully completed without set-back

NUMEROUS PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

But the engineering side of this great project, vital though this may be, is not the only factor on which its ultimate success depends. The development of a huge agricultural area, which will transform the face of a large part of Sind, necessarily carries with it numerous problems of its own affecting almost every phase of the agricultural, economic and administrative life of the tract, and none of these problems can safely be neglected without risk to the success of the scheme as a whole; nor can we afford to contemplate anything less than complete success where the financial future of the whole Presidency is so deeply involved. With the rapid and satisfactory advancement of the constructional work it is most necessary that this Council should devote careful study to all these other aspects of the scheme in order that Hon'ble Members may fully appreciate the issues with which they will be called upon to deal in the near future and may realize how much careful preparation and fore-thought are necessary before this Presidency can reap the fruits of the great project to which it stands committed. A white paper has accordingly been prepared, and will shortly be laid on the Council Table, in which an attempt has been made to gather together the various considerations which have a bearing on this subject have been gathered together and presented in their relation to the scheme as a whole. I trust that the Hon'ble Members of this House will find this paper of real assistance to them in their study of the questions involved. These questions are of such urgent importance that I earnestly hope that the demands arising out of them will be accepted.

Two immediate demands will come before you during this Session. One relates to the reorganisation of the agricultural department in Sind, and in considering it you will doubtless realize the urgency of initiating energetic measures in this direction at once.

SAFEGUARDING OF IRRIGATIONAL INTERESTS.

The other is the question of safeguarding the irrigational interests of that part of the province of Sind which will not derive benefit from the Lloyd Barrage and Canals. The remodelling of the Fuleli Canal system, with this object in view, is a question of immediate and vital importance to the considerable area depending on this canal system and I sincereiy hope that by your vote of the supplementary demand which is to be placed before you at this Session, you will make it possible for this important project to be inaugurated in the ensuing working season. The needs of the Karachi District are also receiving close attention and project for the necessary remodelling of the canals in this area are in course of preparation.

In my last address to this House I informed you of the position reached in the Back Bay Reclamation scheme and I need refer to it here only to mention that the anticipated progress has been made. The reclamation of block 8 has now been completed and negotiations are being carried on with the Government of India for its transfer to the military authorities after watching the effects of the current monsoon on the reclaimed area. The dredged filling of blocks 1 and 2 has now been completed and dry filling in these blocks is being done by contract.

Although the financial situation of this Presidency is not immediately before you in the business of this Session, it is nevertheless a dominating factor of such importance and gravity that it affects almost all other business which you have to consider, and I feel it necessary to direct your very serious attention to the position which has been reached and its consequences in the future. It is not always easy, I am aware, to grasp the exact import of financial figures on a large scale, or to visualise the situation as a whole, yet if no attempt is made to do so it is fatally easy to live in a "fool's paradise" and, in pressing the demand of the moment, to forget that the expenditure cannot for ever go on increasing while the revenue remains stationary or even diminishes. We have to realize, before it is too late, that as in the case of an individual, so in the case of a great Presidency such as this, a position ultimately has to be faced in which commitments cannot be met unless either expenditure is reduced or additional resources are found. My investigation of the finances of this Presidency has impressed on me the fact that we are already dangerously near this point, if we have not passed it. As the Hon'ble Members of this House are aware, the position is to some extent one which we have inherited, but it is also partly due to the declared policy of this House in certain other matters which affect revenue. But however, it has arisen, it cannot be ignored, and with your assistance measures will have to be concerted to meet it before another Budget is passed. In order that all Hon'ble Members may share with my Government the facts which a review of our financial position has served to emphasize, a comprehensive memorandum on the subject has been prepared and will shortly be laid in the table of the House. I earnestly hope that all Hon'ble Members will give their best consideration to the hard, and, I am afraid, unpalatable facts there presented, and will realize that until that position is improved even essential services must be curtailed to the utmost while any expansion of the rest must be deferred.

A SINCERE WISH.

I will leave you now to your deliberations with a sincere wish that your united efforts in grappling with the many problems affecting the welfare of this Presidency which will come before you may meet with all possible success.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PREMIER MACDONALD

—:o:—

(From Our Spl. Representative.)

POONA, Jul 22.

Dr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik will move the following resolution tomorrow: "This Council desires to offer its sincere greetings to the Right Honourable Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the new Labour Premier of Great Britain upon the accession to power of the British Labour Party and expresses its sincere hope that his Government will spare no efforts to bring political peace to India by a satisfactory solution of the constitutional problem such as will win for it the general and hearty support of the people of India".

What the People Say

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Working Committee's decision recommending the Swarajists to resign from the legislatures in the interests of Swaraj has been before the public now for over two weeks and the A. I. C. C. will be registering its decision thereon next week. The various Provincial Council parties, Congress Committees and the press have all more or less expressed their opinion including prominent leaders, both All-India and provincial. An examination of these views leads one to the conclusion that the Allahabad meeting will not have said the last word in the matter. So far, barring Andhra and Bombay City Provincial Congress Committees, no others have endorsed the decision. Against this, among Congress Committees Maharashtra, Berar, Bengal and C. P. and among Council parties, Bombay, Bengal U. P., C. P. and Tamil Nadu have declared against the proposed boycott. The nationalist press as a whole seem to be indecisive, they having spoken of only about the 'pros and cons' of the decision. The No-Changers' view, outside the Working Committee, has been expressed by Sjt. Konda Venkatappayya when he said that he would heartily support the decision only if it is an indication for the revival of N.C.O. The absence of any explanatory statement and Pandit Motilal Nehru's statements to the press previous to the Working Committee meeting seem to have created much confusion and to have contributed towards a diversity of views being expressed in the country. There is an all round impression that what actuated the Working Committee in its decision was the extension of the lives of the legislatures and the present repressive policy of the Government and it is argued and argued rightly, that an important change in the Congress programme such as the boycott of the legislatures should not be decided upon such grounds but that at its back there must be found a stern determination to take the final plunge and to laying down tools before full responsible government is achieved.

Between the No-changers and the full-blooded Swarajists, there is a large body of independent nationalists in the country whose views seem to be more or less as summarised by the "People" of Lahore in its latest issue:—

"The chief condition is that the people must be prepared to ignore the (comparatively) minor advantages that can be obtained by working the councils. It is ridiculous to boycott the councils when they cannot be ignored. We for our part feel very sceptic the people—even the Congress people—are prepared to ignore them.... The capitalistic section which, it must be admitted, is a great force in Congress politics will not to-day be willing to ignore what the legislatures can do in the matter of tariffs and fiscal policy. ..... In 1920 the question did not face the Congress as clearly as it does to-day. Then there is another section in the Congress which is taking a genuine interest in labour legislation. This section would not willingly ignore this important question and therefore be loth to leave the legislature alone. In 1929 this section was not as powerful as it is to-day. .... Then there is the question of social reform in general—the eradication of Miss Mayo so far as they do exist. The emphasis on this question is far greater to-day than it was in 1920 ..... The staunch No-changers who swear by Khaddar and swear at work inside the councils are heard whispering sometimes that 'prohibition' should be made an issue in national and provincial elections, or that the legislatures and local bodies should be used to help Khaddar. They could not have thought in these terms at any time between 1920 and 1925".

Much has to be said in support of the above view-point. The country is not what it was in 1920 nor is the communal tension such as the revival of N.C.O. will cement the Hindus and Muslims together for the national programme. On the other hand there is utter despair everywhere and a distinct fear that in a boycott of Councils the Hindus alone would be observing it. There is another school which believes that the atmosphere for a boycott is bound to be better if, as is presumed, the Simon reforms fall short of responsible government. There is again the question of declaring independence at Lahore according to the Calcutta Congress resolution and a decision now may be anticipating conditions then. Finally, as pointed out by the Justice Party leader, Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the various parties are already preparing for the big election which must come either in 1930 or latest early 1931 when at least provincial autonomy to the major provinces is sure to be granted. Some Swarajists are afraid that a boycott decision now will seriously jeopardise their chances in the next elections and leave the anti-congress parties to strengthen themselves. For all these reasons, opinion seems to be veering round to defer consideration of this question at least until the next Congress at Lahore.

Having said this much, none can afford to ignore the No-changers. They predicted the present debacle in the Swarajist programme when it was first originated and kept quiet only in deference to Mahatmaji's wishes. They hold that the Swarajist programme has been tried for full six years now and that it has completely broken down and as honest men they should now join hands with them either to revive the original N.C.O. or such items of it as may be mutually agreed to with boycott of Councils as a certain one. Are the Swarajists prepared to play the game?

Again, the conflict between the duties of the Swarajists to their electorate and to the Congress has come more and more to the forefront ever since the walk-outs began that it is high time a remedy is found out. Mr. Kelkar of Poona and some Swarajists have raised this conflict in spite of the fact that the voters voted for the Swarajists clearly on the Congress manifesto with all its implications including walk-outs and resignations. One who attended the Working Committee meeting at Delhi has written in a South Indian paper that this conflict was prominently brought forward by Mahatmaji himself who attributed the present debacle to it. This conflict can be remedied only by one of two ways: either the Councils should be boycotted entirely as in 1920 or the Swarajists should be allowed full freedom to do what they can inside the Councils including even the acceptance of offices which seems to be the only alternative if the Bengal and Tamil Nadu leaders are to be any judges. It will be a wise move on the part of the Swarajists to join the Responsivists and keep aloof from the Congress so that that great national body may not have any division in its ranks. Such a move is not far from right is borne out by many Swarajists who confess that very few of them are fit for any village work. Mr. Swami Venkatachellam Chetty, ex-leader of the Swarajist Councillors of Madras, confessed in the A.P.C.C. meeting early this month that out of 37 members of his party not more than ten were known for any village work outside Councils and that those too have lost the aptitude for that kind of work by their close association with the Council work these six years. This can be said of many other Swarajist parties in the other provinces also. It is, therefore, a serious problem for them to consider before the Congress takes a decision on the point. The conflict between their duties to the electorate and to the Congress mandate from time to time will cease and there will be a proper division of work in the country. The only possible objection to this course lies in the disinclination of many a Swarajist to leave the Congress but that must be done in the larger interests of the country. The late Lala Lajpatrai held this opinion and wrote in his weekly paper that those who have not the aptitude for constructive work in the country should alone enter the Councils to do what little they can inside. It is a sane view and one that Swarajists may well copy out. As it is, neither the No-changers nor the Swarajists nor the Independent nationalists between these two care to work out the Congress programme whatever it is and the result is very few Congress Committees are in existence and the Congress is nearing a stage when it may even be extinguished by apathy.—Yours, etc.

A CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, July 19.

LABOUR COMMISSION IN INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The above represents the first of its kind in the country, which shows that the labouring and wage-earning interests do not longer constitute a negligible factor anywhere where industry has developed. The position of India is very peculiar in this respect, as in contrast to other interests, the working classes have much restricted political rights, while their economic position, and consequently their social status, are much below the normal. There is a threefold disadvantage involved in this, as having no voice in the making of laws labour is deprived of the use of that indirect influence which it would otherwise have had on the administration of the country. Nationally the working classes are crippled, politically they are non-existent, and economically they are objects of pity and almost mere playthings in the hands of the powerful interests. Yet labour is a big slice of the nation judged numerically, though not qualitatively due to education having made little progress among them. So that labour could to some slight extent come into its own it is imperative that primary education was given a little more attention, supplemented by a little political education embracing at least th teaching of trade union principles, if nothing else. The question has to be looked at from the biological point of view, for after all, the question of labour is a question of humanity, and there is no getting away from this stern fact. Under these circumstances, the Commission is welcome. It had its birth under not very assuring auspices, as the idea was broached under the Conservative regime. However, it did one good; it showed that labour had established its legitimate claims to consideration. Things have since much changed, and let us assume for the better, as the Commission is arriving when there is a Labour Ministry in England. The only matter which causes some regret is that its field of operations, as it is at the present moment, is not very smooth for good, full and accurate work. There is the entire lot of men, who had close contact with the working classes and direct touch with them, who are either under the shadow of jail or undergoing trial. The labour movement in the country has been, as a result, almost totally unshepherded. So far as Indian labour is concerned, the representation of it on the Commission is very clearly unequal. The two Indians connected with labour who are on it are on doubt learned men, but their position as judges on the Commission along with others unfamiliar with Indian labour conditions and representing non-labour interests, would, we apprehend, make their opinion ineffective, unless they get the assistance of knowing Indian witnesses, who have practical education of such matters and first-hand knowledge of the economic, and social ills from which labour in this country suffers. Unless there is a well-collected and intelligently handled mass of materials before the Commission, it is not unlikely that the views of these two solitary Indians may impress the Commission as influenced by national and geographical bias. It has also to be taken into consideration that these two very able Indians belong to two different schools of thought. The difficulty of the position would be considerably obviated if the prospective witnesses are set free for the purposes of the Commission to enable it to fulfil its mission properly and effectively. All the labour leader including some prominent workers who are well versed in the details and have a firm grip of statistics require to be set at liberty and summoned before commission to give material and useful evidence. It will not do to ignore that labour is not without its provincial aspects, but as leaders of all the provinces are practically sharing the same fate, it is necessary in the best interests of the working classes that they are granted full personal liberty so that they can appear before the Commission to assist it, and before appearance prepare themselves by up-to-date study. The trade unions in the country should also press for this reasonable and necessary demand.—Yours, etc.,

SURENDRA MOHAN MITRA.

North Banira,
Howrah, (Bengal)
July 16.

"MARNE REACHED PARIS YET UNCONQUERED"

—:o:—

GO FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY

DR. P. SITARAMAIYA ON DELHI RESOLUTION

MADRAS, July 22.

Indication of the views that weighed with the Members of the Working Committee in passing the Delhi Resolution, was given in a speech at the Gokhale Hall, last evening, by Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramaiya.

"View it from the larger question of "Swaraj", said he "and not from the standpoint of smaller ameliorative measures that can be done by Councillors." Dr. Pattabhai traced the rise of the question of the Council Entry from the Non-Co-operation days, and said that Congress Councillors' policy was successful to a considerable degree and the Congress had spurned Ministries and set the Governments going abegging. But now the Congressmen in Councils had settled to a work of normal opposition as though the country was in normal condition of Freedom. The last vestige of resistance in the Council Programme had vanished. He wanted that instead of resting on their oars after the victory over the Simon Commission, Indians should fight on and go from victory to victory. They had reached the Marne River and they had yet to capture Paris. In such a state of circumstances, the Congress had the power to order its soldiers to get a vanguard action or a rearguard one, to go inside or to fight outside. They should view this question from the larger standpoint of Swaraj and not from the view of the lesser ameliorative measures.

He said also that in this matter of the Congress councillors resigning their seats, the driving force was that of Motilalji Gandhiji was for leaving the question to the Conneil parties themselves. But the other members of the Working Committee combated that view.

Mr. V. L. Sastri next spoke and said that it would be an unhappy day if the A. I. C. C. confirmed the decision of the Working Committee.—Free Press.

RESIGNATIONS FROM COUNCILS

—:o:—

TO SEEK RE-ELECTION OR TO BOYCOTT?

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

Immediately to attain Swaraj (Dominion Status or Independence) the Calcutta Congress has not only given an ultimatum to revive progressive Non-Co-operation but the Working Committee has been led into thinking that some steps should be taken to start Non-co-operation in some respect or other with a view that the nation may be able to take further steps for greater and greater Non-co-operation with the foreign bureaucracy, as well as those who might be co-operating with them and playing a subordinate and subservient part in the administration of the country.

If this is the object of the Working Committee, the resolution asking for Congress resignations from the legislatures subject to the approval of the step by the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant, is not clear whether those who resign will be allowed to seek re-election and carry on propaganda for immediate Swaraj and the Nehru Report Resolution of the Calcutta Congress amongst the electorate. The previous resolution enjoining abstention from Council attendance also stands in the meanwhile. Let us examine what happened on the same question in 1922. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the President V. J. Patel, and Hakim Ajmal Khan in their report dissenting from the other three members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee of 1922, made the following pertinent remarks:

"The times of active electoral campaign are peculiarly propitious for the discussion of social, economic and political theories and hence they offer an excellent opportunity for the propaganda of the Congress among the broad masses of the people. That opportunity will be largely enhanced if Non-co-operation is made one of the direct issues of the campaign. And not only are political campaigns important as mediums of effective propaganda, they are also useful as periodical reviews of the Congress forces. The number of votes which the Non-co-operators poll at general election is a sure gauge of the progress made by the movement among the electorate, and nothing stimulates growth so much as the proof of growth. It is evident that the candidates for election to the Councils will have greater facilities for the Congress propaganda by their manifestoes and speeches."

The specific recommendations of the three esteemed gentlemen on this question of Council entry were as under:—

(1) Non-co-operators should contest the election on the issue of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and immediate Swaraj and make every endeavour to be returned in a majority.

(2) If the Non-co-operators are returned in a majority large enough to prevent a quorum they should after taking their seats leave the Council Chamber in a body and take no part in the proceedings for the rest of the term. They should attend the Council occasionally only for the purpose of preventing vacancies.

(3) If Non-co-operators are returned in a majority which is not large enough to prevent a quorum they should oppose every measure of the Government including the budget and only move resolutions for the redress of the aforesaid wrongs and the immediate attainment of Swaraj.

(4) If the Non-co-operators are returned in a minority they should act as pointed out in No. 2 and thus materially reduce the strength of the Council."

WHAT THE SWARAJISTS DID.

The above recommendations advocate Council entry for the purpose of non-co-operating with the Government inside the Council as well as hampering the bureaucracy and their supporting placemen in carrying on the work of the Government. After entering into Councils the Swaraj Party, however, changed their attitude and adopted the policy of a constitutional opposition in their minority by way of co-operating where they should and constructing where they must. The result of such a change has been that the Congress Party has sought co-operation of other non-official parties for achieving peaceful and remedial reforming legislation under the plausible pretext of nation-building measures. The various tariff changes and the Haji Shipping Bill and the Sharda Bill are measures of such a character. The Civil Disobedience Committee unanimously reiterated resolution No. 8 passed by the Nagpur Congress for the organization of labour. But those who entered the Councils, hardly did anything to organise labour beyond giving their half-hearted verbal sympathy and support to the actual organisers who entertained no hopes of Council entry under the Constitution as it stands to-day. Haji Bills and Sarda Bills can wait for another session or so when they have waited for over a century and it would be easier for such bills to pass in the new Councils when the Indian element is sure to have a majority if the new constitution will at all be worth the consideration of the country. One may hope that the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will, if it accepts the recommendations of the Working Committee, revert back to the above recommendations of the three gentlemen of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee of 1922. But it would be wiser still to abolish the Khaddar franchise clause and invite men of all parties to join the Congress for the attainment of the waraj by non-violent means, that is, let all parties function within the Congress notwithstanding they may retain their individuality as parties with varying minimum programmes to seek election on such programmes but united on the one issue of Swaraj under the National flag of the Congress. This should be the achievement of the Congress organization before the Simon Commission report is out in November or December this year. When the Labour Government can be expected to call a Round Table Conference of representatives of the two nations. The British representatives may be nominated or elected from both the Houses of Parliament, but the Indians will seek their representation in the same way as those who sat in the All-Parties' Conference which considerd the Nehru Report. The Indian legislatures contain also the official and non-official nominated groups. These should not be allowed to take part in electing representation to a Round Table Conference. Whether the Round Table Conference will at all come into existence or what the concerted attitude of the nation will then be, depends upon the wise manner in which progressive Non-co-operation is guided by those who have the reins of the Non-co-operation movements in their hands.

But from the foregoing it would be evident that the boycott of Councils by the Congress Party will be suicidal at the present moment. The conditions for such a boycott are not yet revived by the special election after the resignations will be a splendid opportunity for the Congress candidates to spread their propaganda amongst the general body of the electorate as well as amongst the vast masses who are still without a vote.

A RUNAWAY MOTOR COACH

DESCENDS DOWN HILL AND SOMERSAULTS

3 KILLED : 28 INJURED

London July 22.—Three women were killed, and twenty people seriously injured, and eight slightly injured, in an accident to a runaway motor-coach near Whitby in Yorkshire. They were members of a party organised by the Hull Branch of the British Legion. The coach reached the top of Blue Bank Hill when it became uncontrollable, descended at ever-increasing speed, swerved across the road near the bottom, hit a low stone wall, somersaulted into a sloping garden and again overturned. Passengers were thrown in all directions and, to add to their shock, several of them were severely stung by bees as a consequence of the coach knocking down a beehive when it crashed into the garden.

SPECIE OF 'DRUMMOND CASTLE' UNLOCATED

—:o:—

Brest.—Salvors of the "Drummond Castle" have not located its specie. They only found the Hull and require particulars before continuing the search.—Reuter.

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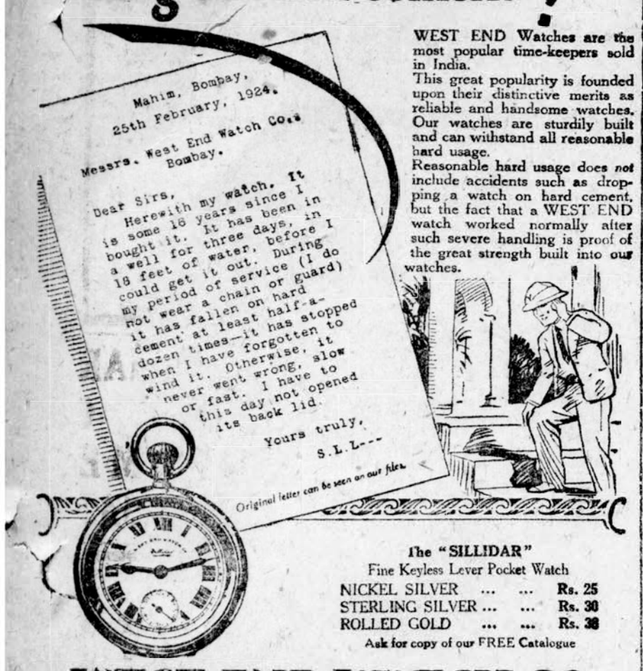
Mahim, Bombay,
25th February, 1924.
Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.
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Herewith my watch. It is some 16 years since I bought it. It has been in a well for three days, in 18 feet of water, before I could get it out. During my period of service (I do not wear a chain or guard) it has fallen on hard cement at least half-a-dozen times—it has stopped when I have forgotten to wind it. Otherwise, it never went wrong, slow or fast. I have to this day not opened its back lid.
Yours truly,
S. L. L---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

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ADVANCE INDIAN MUSIC

Faculty of Music at Patna University

SIR SULTAN AHMED'S TRIBUTE TO PANDIT DIGAMBAR

In the course of his speech as the President of the second Bihar Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor, etaoni the Ladies and Musical Conference, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor, of the Patna University said:—

I have always considered it a privilege to be associated with any movement calculated to advance the interest of Indian Music and I therefore, feel grateful to your for having chosen me as your chairman. The idea of holding the Conference emanated from that great exponent of Indian Music Pandit Vishnu Digambarji who has come all the way from Bonbay to infuse a new spirit in us for the elevation of Indian Music in this part of the country.

Panditji has not come to us as a stranger because though most of us did not have the honour of personal acquaintance with him before this occasion, his reputation as a master had travelled far and wide and I am sure that anyone who knows anything about Indian Music in any part of the country knows also the name of this distinguished countryman of ours.

IDEAL OF AN INDIAN MUSICIAN.

Panditji's genial temperament, his birth face, his modest dress and his simple are represent fully my ideal of an Indian musician. At his age in life his visit to Patna, which, however, is only a part of his all-India programme is a matter for which he is entitled to our eternal gratitude. Anything done by him and his associates and any contribution which may be made by you on this occasion or hereafter will be for the elevation of a science which I claim improves the soul and vitally moulds the character. I may here just mention that the Mahavidyalaya at Nasik over which the Panditji presides has its headquarters at Nasik with 30 branches scattered all over the country. Text books for a full course of nine years have been compiled under his personal direction. This is a record of which any single individual can be proud of.

From known records there is no doubt that music in India in an organised form is certainly not less than 3000 years old. You are aware that the slokas of the Sama Veda were always 'sung' in temples; but Indian Music as it stands to-day is the result of various subsequent internal and extraneous influences. It must not however, be understood that these influences have in any way demolished the base, and the foundation of the modern structure is entirely on the principles laid down in the ancient books of the Hindus.

CLASSICAL COMPILATION ON INDIAN MUSIC.

As far as I have been able to find out, Ratnakar, the great Encyclopaedia of Indian Music which was compiled by Sarangdeo Pandit over 700 years ago inspite of some defects still holds the field as the greatest classical compilation on India Music. The principles laid down there are basic, but consistent with these principles great advances have since been made. It would be idle to say that "modes and times continue in their old primitive condition". English of the days of Chaucer is not the same as the English of to-day, nor is the Hindusthani of the days of Mir and Sauda is the Hindusthani of the present day. Nothing can remain still and so Indian Music cannot.

MUSIC OF TEMPLE.

Music must always answer the immediate instincts and needs of the people; it must be consistent with their traditions and their civilisation; it must appeal to their intelligence and to their sentiments. it must reflect their manners and customs; it must also take into account the climatic conditions of the country. Western Music, as perhaps any other Music, responds to all these maxims. It would be impossible and unnatural therefore to construct Western musical structure on the Indian musical foundation; the ideals are different. "European Music is poor in modes poor and uncertain in intonation and represented by a notation which applies exactly to artificial and not to real music. Indian Music lacks explicit harmony and cannot view with the European art in instrumentation." I, therefore, claim that Indian Music is a science based on defined principles and is as difficult to master, as music in any Western country.

Apart from those who presided them the great Naiks Baiju and Gopal, who were exponnents of Dhrupada, Hori and Alap did not develop music on any artificial lines. Their genius and perseverence brought to them their reward. They lived for music and they died for music. They needed no compliments from people. They laid their tributes at the feet of the Goddess Saraswati. Music for them had only one objective and was to reach the Divine Creator through it. That is why Indian Music is rightly called the music of the temple.

STAGES OF ADVANCE.

The second milestone was reached when Amir Khusro who lived during the Tughlak period and was perhaps the contemporary of Gopal and who was a poet of great repute introduced 'Tarana'. The third milestone of Indian Music was reached when during the reign of Akbar, Tan Sen introduced a touch of human feelings and sentiments into the music of temple. This great genius was born in an humble home in the South of India. When still young, he had mastered the technique of the art. He was ambitious and so decided to move North to reach the Court of Delhi. On the way the cordiality of Patna nobility was irresistible and for a few years he lived with one Ram Raja in a house near the present house of Rai Bahadur Dadha Krishna Jalan. From Patna, he went to Delhi where he soon found himself in the Darbar of Akbar. His innate intelligence resulted in the introduction of a large number of Ragas which have made Indian Music as rich as one could think of. So far Dhrupada, Hori and Alap held the field. But about that time the impatience of genius introduced changes and we find Sultan Hosain Sharqi introducing 'Khayal'. The 'simplicity' and richness of Dhrupad did not allow great latitude of 'throat play'. This again was however not found enough and we see still greater attempts being made to take the Indian Music outside the confined limits of temples. The later introduction of Tappa by Mian Shori of Punjab and the creation of a new School of Thoomri during the regime of Wajid Ali of Lucknow brings the chapter of historical survey to a close.

NEEDS OF MODERN TIME.

The development of Indian Music between the 13th and 16th Century A.D. is therefore absolutely amazing; this was due to the patronage extended to it by the State. But with all that it was confined to a limited class of people. The 'heart to heart' tuition made it almost impossible for a wider circle of people to devote their time and energy to it and we must therefore agree with the view taken by the Philharmonic Society of Western India that in these days of popular education "Indian Music needs for its preservation the comprehensive and exact notes capable of expressing the hair-breath difference which distinguish one Rag from another. When the musicians of India come into a line and accept such a notation, they may take pride in the fact that their music is distinguished by those very qualities which European Music lacks."

With the advent of European influence in this country and with the advent of materialism all round, Indian Music has suffered badly since the middle of the 19th Century.

In the words of Mr. Strangways.

"But there are other conditions which need not be accepted. If the rulers of native states realized what a death blow they were dealing at their own art by supporting or even allowing a brass band, if the clerk in a government office understood the indignity he was putting on a song by buying the gramophone which grinds it out of him after his day's labour, if the Muhammadan 'star' singer knew that the harmonium with which he accompanies himself was ruining his chief asset, his musical ear, and if the girl who learns the pianoforte could see that all the progress she made was a sure a step towards her own denationalization as if she crossed the black water and never returned—they would pause before they laid such sacrilegious hands on Saraswati. To dismiss from India these foreign instruments would not be to check the natural, but to prune away an unnatural growth."

Without dealing with the condition in other parts of the country and confining ourselves to Bihar itself, there are many of us present here in this Hall who have seen men of position, standing and respectability such as Ostads Muhammad Ali Khan, Pearay Nawab Saheb and Dhariji who were really masters of the art. The science was the monopoly really of the nobility. The only way therefore of wresting it from the hands of undesirable people is once again to cultivate the art yourselves. Be convinced that it is a fine art and it must be cultivated as such. It can bring wealth of happiness, it can have soul-inspiring influences and it can mould the character of the children in every home.

FACULTY OF MUSIC AT PATNA.

It is a matter for personal gratification to me that during my term as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, a Faculty of Music has been established and the Senate recently passed a resolution making Indian Music an additional subject for the Matriculation. We have done our part but we have yet to get the sanction of the Government. Thanks to the Panditji, Mr. Bhatkande Mr. Sukthanker, Raja Nawab Ali Khan, our friend Babu Murari Prasad and others, text books are now available. I do hope and trust that the Local Government will not only sanction the action of the University but do all that lies in their power to encourage it by material assistance in most of the central schools and colleges in the Province. You will have a resolution which will be placed before you for your acceptance by Sir Ali Imam and I am sure the Conference will put its seal of approval on the action of the University. Any recommendation from a conference like this is bound to receive that conideration at the hands of the Government which it deserves. Another resolution which will be placed before the conference later on will be with respect to the permanent establishment of a Conference for the Province. This will ensure that the enthusiasm which we find to-day will not disappear but that the people of the province will continue to take interest in the advance of Indian Music in future.

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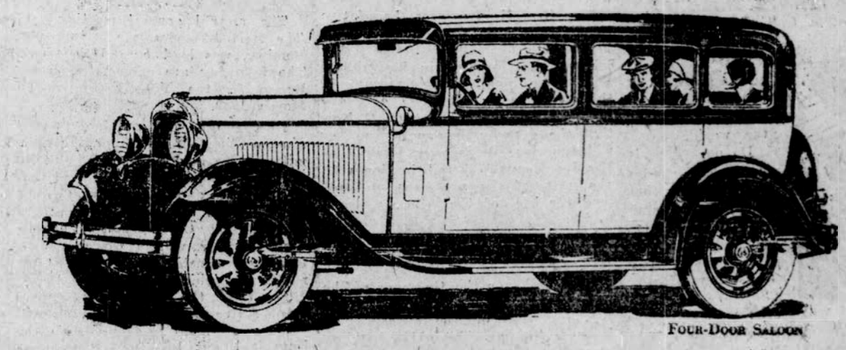

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ALL INDIA GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

the General Medical Council has won. The Ministers representing the provinces have been outmanoeuvred into playing the Council's game when they turned down the All-India General Medical Council Bill.

DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

This Bill was the response and reply to the requirements and threats of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and it was circulated throughout India for eliciting Government and independent medical opinion. I am not divulging any secret, when I say that the Bombay Medical Union, the premier medical body in India, considered the Bill favourably and recommended its enactment into Law. In the same way, the Bombay Medical Council, the Grant College Medical Society, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay, and, most important of all, the Bombay University, favourably reported on the Bill and recommended its adoption. The Bombay medical men would much rather have an All-India Medical Council, representative of all shades of medical opinion and of all groups of medical men, inside and outside the universities, not excluding the I.M.S. men, formed on the same general constitutional lines as the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, with powers to control and guide Indian medical education and with powers of reciprocity with the General Medical Council of Great Britain. They want a self-respecting All-India Council, that could communicate with the G. M. Council of G. B. for the whole of India, particularly in regard to the standards of education to be applied to university men, and they want this Council to have representative Indian medical men on it to guide its deliberations. They are opposed to the appointment of a single individual, howeer competent and versatile he may be, to be an All-India Commissioner of standards of qualifications, to control and boss the universities, practically without any kind of check. One wonders what is happening to our Ministers and our All-India legislators! Have they no time to study this question? Uptil now, the universities had some dignity, some sort of status to discuss such questions on a par with the G. M. Council of Great Britain, but now because of the proposed appointment of a Commissioner, even that hypothetical reciprocity would disappear and the universities would in practice only degenerate into Departments of State to be run by an official. Would no self-respecting Indian Legislative Assembly member find time to study this question?

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COLLEGE OF SCIENCE IN NAGPUR

—:o:—

"A FURTHER STEP FORWARD"

FIND OF RARE COINS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

The thrice cursed dyarchy has once more been revived in the Central Provinces and Berar. The Ministry has been formed. Those who have been left out are despondent and discouraged. We offer them our sympathies. What if the bureaucracy could offer all the ministerial members with jobs!

Will the Ministry be a stable one? This question is now being discussed in political circles here. It is very likely—that since the Swarajist members may have to resign their seats in the C. P. Legislative Council in pursuance of the resolution of the working Committee of the Congress, there will be very little opposition to the present ministry. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh the ex-minsiter and Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose a leading member of the Jubbulpore Bar and the President of the Jubbulpore Municipality will take charge of their respective portfolios, which have not yet been announced, on the 1st August, 1929.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council has been summoned for the 21st August, 1929. His Excellency the Governor in his address will make his announcement of the extension or otherwise of the life of the present council. Now that the dyarchy is functioning or will function, it is very likely that His Excellency will fall in line with the rest of the provinces and extend the life of the local legislature.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces declared open the new buildings of the College of Science, Nagpur. The old building in which the college was formerly situated was inadequate for the needs of the college and a number of students had to be refused admission for want of accommodation. The present building which has been built at a cost of 13 lakhs will provide accommodation for about 400 graduates and undergraduates. There will be ample facilities for research also. Formerly the B.Sc. students had to go to the Morris College to take their lessons in English. They will no longer have to do this now, since provision has been made to teach English up to the B.Sc. standard in the new College of Science. The college will also teach Zoology and Botany up to the M.Sc. standard.

It was thought that after the completion of the building all the students desiring admission in it would be admitted. But complaints have begun to appear in the press that the Science College authorities have only admitted students who have passed the Matriculation Examination in the First or Second divisson while those who had the ill luck of being placed in the Third Division has been refused admission. This is a very regrettable feature, if it is true. A huge amount of the tax payer has been spent and it would be an irony of fate if the students could still be not admitted in the College.

The same story is being heard from the students who have passed the High School Entrance nad Scholarshop Exmination as regards admission in the Patwardhan High School. Those who have been fortunate to get good marks are admitted to the high school classes while those who get a lower number of marks are refused admission. Think of the hardships of the poor students who have to go to the city from Craddock Town and Sitabaldi, a distance of about 2 miles daily. It would have been far better if the students living round about the School would have been given preference.

While opening the Science College building, H. E. Sir Montagu Butler delivered a very interesting and thoughtful speech. After referring to the sad demise of the Grand Old Man of Nagpur, Sir Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, His Excellency said that one of the interesting facts which confronted the student of social history whether in the East or the West was the constant striving of a progressive people to adjust its education to its changing social conditions. The rapid development of industry and commerce in India, the rise of professional, industrial and commercial middle-classes and a deeper appreciation of the need for scientific methods in agriculture led to a demand forlocal universities with an education which should be less exclusively literary and philosophical. Nowhere had this movement been more marked than in this province. The Nagpur University Act of 1923 gave birth to our own University. In the same period we had seen the establishment of a College of Law and the admission of the Agricultural College to membership of the University. We were making a further step forward with the opening of College of Seience.

A novel feature of the ceremony was the successful attempt made byMr. N. T. Rangachari of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to broadcast the speech of His Excellency the Governor to the various class rooms of the building where the students listened distinctly to the speech. The experiment was a grand success.

RARE COINS FOUND.

The annual report on coins dealt with during the year 1928-29 under the Treasure Trove Act states that 185 silver coins were unearthed by some coolies while digging an old site in tahsil Seoni-Malwa district Hoshangabad. Almost all the coins appear to have been struck in some states of Central India. Although a large number of the coins was in a bad condition, yet a few rare ones and some with traces of new mints have been noted in this find. Another treasure consisting of 19 gold and 747 silver coins was unearthed at Barsi Takli. district Akola. This is a very interesting find as it contains a number of rare coins. In all 18 gold, 1,424 silver and 11 copper coins were acquired during the year most of the time of Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and Muhammad Shah III of Gujrat.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of The Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, was held on 11th inst. The following are extracts from the Report for the Year Ending 31st March 1929.

During the year under report nine meetings of the Managing Committee were held and much useful work was done. It was realized that propaganda and publicity work could not be carried on without a whole-time Officer. An appointment of Propaganda Officer was therefore, sanctioned by the Committee for which Mr. G. D. Desai, B.Sc. from the Bombay Provinvial Co-operative Bank Ltd. was selected.

He carried out propaganda on the lines laid out by the Committee and has been able to organize 11 co-operative credit and other societies, which have been sent up for registration. The need of a Co-operative Stationery Society has also long been felt, and with a view to encourage this and inculcate the idea in the minds of various firms and offices in the Fort area, the Committee decided to do the work through its Propaganda Officer. This work was started in November, and in about six month's time he has been able to collect orders and distribute stationery worth about Rs. 4000/-. Our customers and others have now seen what real good can be done by such a Society and it is now proposed to start a society, which intending members have expressed a desire to join. The attached memo shows roughly the work done by the Propaganda Officer.

In addition to the Co-operative Credit Societies started as mentioned above a Thrift Society was formed by the employees of the Traffic Department of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and an application has been sent up for registration. The idea has been taken up by other offices also and may soon be followed. We have also been able to approach the staff of the Imperial Bank of India for which a Co-operative Credit Society is a necessity and which may soon be formed. The Propaganda Officer has done very useful work in bringing home the idea of co-operative institutions to the several firms and offices in the Fort area in which it was not known before. We hope to continue the campaign and be able to start societies which will not seek liquidation but work for consolidation and on firmer grounds.

In order to encourage the movement of the consumers stores and to make the student world to think on this important subject, the Managing Committee invited essays on the subject from the students in the colleges in Bombay for which rewards were announced. The essays received are being examined by a committee of Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mr. G. N. Goshi, M.A. LL.B. Advocate. Professor Wilson College and Dr. Nanak B. Mehta, M.A., A.M., Ph L. (London) to whom our thanks are due for accepting the work. It is the intention of the Committee to arrange for distribution of rewards before a special gathering so as to stimulate competition.

The Fort Institnte was represented on the Provincial Co-operative Council by the Lalubhai Samidas Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., which nominated Mr. Madanlal H. Vakil, B.A., B.Com. (Manc) to serve on the Council. Mr. Kantilal B. Randeria represented the branch on the Central Board of the Divisional Institute.

We have on our roll 22 member societies and 64 individual members.—Financial condition remained satisfactory during the year under report.

The names of the new Office bearers elected this year are as under: Mr, Girdherlal, D. Mehta Chairman. Mr. M. M. Bhatt, J.P., Vice-Chairman. Mr. K. B. Randeria, Honorary Secretary. Mr. M. K. Gupte, Honorary Secretary.

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MR. GINWALA REMOVES MISUNDERSTANDING.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala writes:—

There is misundrestanding on the part of some members of the Council that they can attend the Council Sessions till the question of "Council Entry" is decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informs us on our inquiry that members cannot attend the Council Sessions till the question of "Council Entry" is decided by the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on the 26th instant.

AHILYABAI HOLKAR.

—:o:—

Mr. H. C. Sharma, Secretary, Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore, writes:—

"Ahilyabai Holkar is one of the greatest heroines that historical India has ever produced since the Mahabharat days. Her religious endowments and other charities, scattered throughout the length and breadth of India are ever lasting monuments to her sacred name. She is regarded almost as an incarnation.

The Ahilyotsava Committee of Indore has been celebrating her Anniversary for the past several years. This year it falls on the 2nd September 1929. The Anniversary is also celebrated with pomp and show in almost every city and town in the Deccan and in many a prominent city in the North. This Anniversary should indeed be celebrated in every Indian town without exception.

Local Institutions, Societies and other bodies are therefore requested to hold Ahilyabai Anniversary celebrations in their towns and places on the 2nd of September 1929 and to send their detailed reports to the Committee at Indore.

The Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore will be glad to include in its Annual Report the programmes and accounts of celebrations sent to the Committee."

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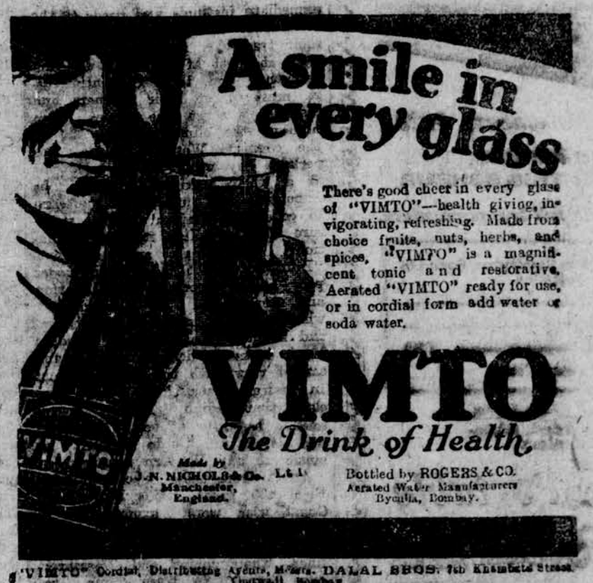
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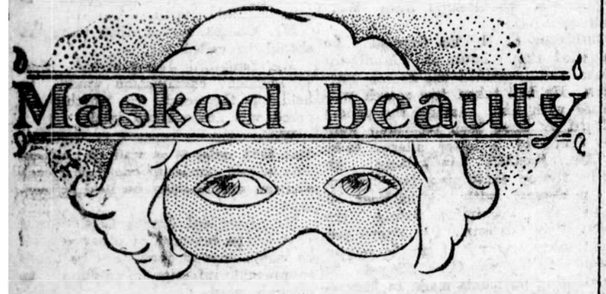

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

The Flow of Bull Tide

MESSRS. NEWALL AND CLAYTON'S VIEWS

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 2.

The daily range of fluctuation, in the Octobeer position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest
Tuesday, 25 June	9.92	9.83
Wednesday, 26 June	9.95	9.90
Thursday 27 June	9.91	9.87
Friday 28 June	9.89	9.87
Saturday 29 June	9.91	9.86
Monday 1 July	9.83	9.76

To-day's Price
October. ... ... 9.69.
A year ago.
October 11.75

Bearish influences have predominated in the market during the week under review, and prices have declined again to the 9 3/4d. level. Sentiment has been affected by the continued favourable weather conditions in the Belt. more optimistic crop accounts, and talk of a record acreage, which factors for the moment are considered to more than offset the heavy weevil infestation. In addition, discouraging trade reports from all the principal consuming countries, labour troubles in Lancashire, and fears of dearer money, are causing outside operators to adopt a cautious attitude leaving the market with very little offtake to meet increased offerings.

Since the beginning of June developments in the crop outlook have given practically no stimulus to bullish sentiment, and only the severity of the weevil menace encouraged holders of contracts to maintain their position. Now we have entered the most important month—July—and the weather still continues hot and dry. The crop is much further advanced that at this time last year, fields have been generally well cleared of grass and cultivation has made good progress. Private acreage estimates indicate an area sown to Cotton equal, if not exceeding, the previous record of 1926—48,730,000 acres. In fact the crop has better-than-average June prospect, and this optimistic outlook has inflenced many longs to liquidate and bears to open conservative commitments on the short side.

If crop conditions could be measured in terms of bales we agree that the present outlook would be for a rather large crop, but the extent of weevil damage later will largely be a matter of weather control during the next few weeks. At present the crop is passing through an interim period in weevil propagation, and serious deterioration from these pests does not begin until the middle of July. Garside reports that weather conditions bordering on drought are needed to control weevil, and outside Texas, plants could endure a fortnight's drought, but three weeks wet weather could cause disastrous results.

To hold any definite opinion on the present outlook is impossible. On the one hand we hve a good crop start on a large prospective acreage and on the other a small carryover and serious weevil infestation in the Belt. The present favourable weather may continue throughout July and justify the expectation of a bumper yield, or conditions may turn excessively wet and result in heavy crop deterioration.

At the moment we prefer to keep an open mind as to the future. It is an old adage in the market that the crop usually improves in June and begins to deteriorate about the 4th July, but rather than anticipate such a development this year we think the best policy is to await the flow of the bull tide, and if it materialises then swim with it.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The enquiry and demand for cloth continues limited. With the declining tendency of Cotton prices and the possible reduction in the cost of production of Lancashire goods consequent upon the expected reduction in operatives' wages, there has been little incentive to buyers to cover more than their bare requirements. The offtake for India continues dormant and severe competition from Japan in that market is a discouraging feature. Only isolated sales have been reported for China and the smaller outlets. American yarns have been in small request and stocks in first hands tend to accumulate, owing to the demand not covering current production. Egyptian numbers have moved off quietly.

Continent.—Spinners as a whole not moving present output.

America.—Cloth sales slightly better but still below production and many spinners plan to shut down next week. Garside estimates world consumption of American Cotton in May at 1,349,000 bales against 1,267,000 bales in May last year.

Total August to May 12,820,000 bales against 13,233,000 bales in the same portion last season. The season's total will apparently be around 15¼ million bales against 15½ million bales last season. The decrease of 413,000 bales to date against last year is due entirely to reduction outside America due to the displacement of American by Indian Cotton. American consumption is now five to ten per cent. below May rate but above a year ago. July with curtailment will undoubtedly show appreciable decline, but decline outside America will be little if any more than seasonal. Exports of India Cotton in May from India 405,000 bales against 386,000 bales in April and 372,000 bales in May last year and 201,000 bales in May two years ago. Total August to May 3,216,000 bales against 2,535,000 bales in the same portion last season and 2,417,000 bales in the same period two seasons ago.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA & U. P.

—:o:—

EXTENSION LIKELY IN PUNJAB

POONA, July 22.

The monsoon is active in Burma, Northeast ndia, the United Province East and North Punjab and North West frontier Province. Conditions are unsettled at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, East and North Punjab, and Malabar and local in Assam, Bihar, East Central India, West Central Provinces and Northwest Frontier Province; while a few falls have occurred in Burma, Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Akyab five inches, Tavoy Amherst and Gwa three; Bassein and Dhamo two; Mergui one; Cox's Bazar, Burdawan, Patna and Gaya two; Chandbali one and a half; Sambalpur one; Calcutta, Cuttack and Hazaribagh three quarters; Mainpuri four; Nowgong three; Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Pachmarhi two; Meerut, Roorkee and Mussooree one and a half. Gorakhpur nd Agra one. Jhansi three quarters. Cherat five; Delhi, Rawalpindi, Dharampore, Peshawar and Muree one and a half; Hissar one and Simla a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Northwest Frontier Provinces, increase in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and extend in the Punjab.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in South Bengal during the next fortnight hours.—A. P.

I.V. 333.

Her Beauty Secret

OXYGEN for The Skin.

THE secret of a clear radiant complexion lies in the regular daily use of Ven-Yusa.

By liberating pure Oxygen into the skin Ven-Yusa Cream puts new life into jaded tissues. It safeguards against sunburn, roughness, and other coarsening effects of climate. It prevents the irritation of prickly heat.

Lightly smoothed on with the finger-tips Ven-Yusa works its way into the tiny pores. It clarifies the skin and makes it smooth and supple and improves its tone and texture. Ven-Yusa is fragrant and refreshing and perfectly *non-greasy*. No toilet is complete unless it includes this wonderful Oxygen beautifier.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream

Obtainable in Saints Opal Jars of Chemists and perfumers everywhere. Price Re. One.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues active in the United Provinces and the north and east Punjab. There has been nearly general rain the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab and Malabar with a few falls in the west Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind Baluchistan and the southeast Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the Punjab and parts of the United Provinces, and locally in defect on the Coromandel Coast. Temperatures were below normal in upper Sind, the south Punjab and the north of the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 101 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 22nd July 1929.

BOMBAY CITYN RAINFALL

—:o:—

Bombay, July 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of date 22/7/29 Colaba Point 0.01" Fort 0.12" J. J. Hospital 0.06"

Total since 1st June to date 22/7/29 Colaba Point 40.47" Fort 53.94" J. J. Hospital 42.89"

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 55.53" Fort 68.39" J. J. Hospital 54.07".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 46.24" Fort 53.79" J. J. Hospital 44.18".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22/7/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.712 inches ,.038 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 houhs?.028.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.8 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.6 degrees (3.5 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 224 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 15.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 41.16 inches.

GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS

—:o:—

WHEAT PRICES REACT ON REPORTS OF RAIN

SENTIMENT BULLISH.

Liverpool July 20.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following telegraphic market news:—

WHEAT.

Reaction due to reports of rain in Canada, but these generally believed too late to materialy improve outlook. Owing to rapidity of recent upturn some further set back possible, but with sentiments still bullish short sales dangerous until good Southern Hemisphere crops assured."

SUGAR.

Price movements erratic but undertone good. Outlook next year's Cuban and Javon crops now principal market factor, as European beet progressing well."

COFFEE.

Cost of freights easier, sentiment bearish."

COCOA.

Manufacturing interest in New York Futures creates firming market. Traders optimistic.'

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool July 20.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

"Market declined on profit taking on reports of rain Canada. If more rain foresee lower prices but consider damage done Canada and United States Spring crop. River Plate and Austraia continue dry and sensitive will advance if clears in Canada.')

July close at 9s. 11 1/2d.—3d.
Oct. close at 10s 3d.—3s-1/2d.
Dec. close at 10s. 6d.—3-1/2d.
Mar close at 10s. 8 3/4d—4d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, July 20.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week Ending 20/7/1929. bales.
Total In Sight,	15,693,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	330,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	238,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	1,359,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	432,000
Total Sales,	20,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,000
Total Cotton Afloat,	129,000
American Cotton Afloat,	21,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	25,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	207,000
Great Britain Takings, of American Cotton	35,000
U.S.A. & Canada Takings American Cotton	80,000
Continent Takings. of American Cotton	84,000
Japan, China etc. American Cotton	8,000

ZAM-BUK is The Only Cure for Your Skin!

Soothes Pain Like Magic!

THE claims made for Zam-Buk are justified to an overwhelming extent by its splendid record of success. Zam-Buk is no new or untried preparation. For over twenty-five years it has been acclaimed the world's most wonderful curative for all skin troubles.

* * *

For everyday cuts, wounds, and skin affections, Zam-Buk is just as effective as it is for disfiguring diseases that have defied years of medical and all other treatment

* * *

Smeared gently on any spot, irritation, rash, or other minor trouble, Zam-Buk is quickly soothing. It allays all pain, soreness and itching and usually heals the skin overnight. In graver troubles like eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, ringworm, etc., Zam-Buk brings sure and permanent relief. It swiftly exterminates all bad germs, draws out corruption, and grows new healthy skin.

* * *

The universal popularity of Zam-Buk is due to the fact that it is a rare balm skilfully compounded from a series of valuable herbal oils and essences. Zam-Buk not only purifies and heals the surface skin but, being so highly refined it soaks readily through the tiny pores into the underlying tissues where it attacks disfiguring disease at its roots.

* * *

Zam-Buk is guaranteed medicinally pure and free from all animal fats, lead, zinc, mercury, etc. On the slightest sign of anything wrong with your skin be sure and apply Zam-Buk—the safest and most wonderful healer in the world to-day!

I.Z. 1217.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FAT

Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box, or Rs. 2-4 family size. Full directions printed in numerous languages enclosed in every package. Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

Film-Free Teeth are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100, Clive St., Calcutta. 8-21-29

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

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It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

BOMBAY TUESDAY JULY 23 1929

BOMBAY TO BE SADDLED WITH MORE POLICE FORCE

Anti-Picketing Legislation Postponed

GOVERNOR ON TEXTILE UNREST

Swarajists Members Obey Congress Mandate

(From Our Spl. Representative.)

POONA, July 22.

The opening of this year's Second Session of the Bombay Legislative Council was marked by certain noteworthy incidents. It was rather an unusual procedure on the part of His Excellency the Governor to address the House oftener than once in a year. The speech, was, however, necessitated by the important decision which the Government have taken in regard to the Land Revenue Policy and their intention to pass legislation which could have scarcely been contemplated in the beginning of the year. The main issues which have been brought out in the speech are an increase in the Police Force of Bombay, effective control over picketing in the mill area, legislation on the lines of Goonda Act of Calcutta by which bad characters can be expeditiously rounded up in times of emergency and reorientation of the Land Revenue Policy. The speech has no doubt created general good impression on the minds of a majority of members although there are not a few who have got their natural misgivings about any new legislation which the Government might attempt to put on the statute.

UNANIMOUS APPROBATION.

If there is one thing for which the entire Council is complimenting the Government it is the Government's decision not to proceed with the Revision Settlement until the Revenue Policy, as a whole is redrafted in the light of the experience hitherto gained.

THEIRS NOT TO ARGUE WHY.

Another outstanding incident of this session is the absence of the Congress Members in pursuance of the Working Committee's resolution. In this respect the Swarajists Members have followed a course of action which might well serve as a lesson for such members in other provincial legislatures. A majority of Swarajists have not come to Poona at all while those who came did not participate in the deliberations. One prominent Swarajist told me that good or bad it was not for them to disobey the specific orders of the Congress. The breach of discipline within the Congress ranks had during all these years done considerable harm both to the Congress and the country and the growing consciousness of this fact ought to be an eye-opener to the Congressmen. The Swarajists are, however, looking forward to the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee. If that Committee raises the ban on Councils the Congress members of this Council will then attend the rest of the session. In the absence of Swarajists stalwarts the Council has lost much of its fighting power. This is one of the reasons why the debate on Monday was so tame an affair.

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL

The July session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi presiding. The attendance in the House was comparatively thin as a number of mofussil members had not arrived on the opening day. The Swarajists bloc was conspicuous by its absence. All the 10 Swarajists members without a single exception kept away from the Council in obedience to the instructions issued by the Working Committee of the Congress.

HOW MAHARASHTRIAN SWARAJISTS LOOK AT IT.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has put a different interpretation on the Working Committee's decision. The Swarajists members from Maharashtra are guided by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's advice namely that the members who have contested the last elections on the Congress ticket should keep away from the Councils until the Congress policy is finally decided by the All-India Congress Committee at its forthcoming meeting at Allahabad. Two or three Swarajists members who were seen in the lobby did not participate in the proceedings. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion among the local Swarajists that whether advisable or otherwise the orders of the Working Committee have got to be implicitly obeyed in the interests of discipline until they are constitutionally rescinded.

The regular proceedings began with the swearing in of new members. The following four members were nominated by the President to compose the panel of Chairmen. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji, Major Ellis Jones and Mr. L. M. Deshpande. The President then read the Acts that had received the assent of the Governor-General since the close of the previous session.

LATE MR. BALAK RAM.

In the absence of Sir Louis Rieu, the Leader of the House, who could not attend owing to indisposition Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, made a reference to the great loss which the House had suffered in the sad and untimely death of Mr. Balak Ram the Legal Remembrancer of the Bombay Government. He moved a motion that the House record an expression of regret for the untimely demise. The Home Member then paid a glowing tribute to many qualities of head and heart that characterised the distinguished career of the late Mr. Balak Ram. He had known Mr. Balak Ram for 30 years. He was a fine scholar, a mathematician and a very good Government Officer. He had endeared himself to one and all with whom he came in contact. A number of non-official members associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Home Member.

ANOTHER CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

The House accepted another motion putting on record its expression of regret at the untimely demise of Mr. Janvekar, the member from Bijapur.

The President read out a message from the Secretary of State which was a reply to the resolution passed by the Council regarding the illness of His Majesty. The message appreciated the sympathy, sentiments and loyalty to which the resolution bore witness. The President then read a letter from the Registrar of the Bombay University asking the Council to elect one representative to the Senate to fill the vacancy that had occurred Mr. K. M. Munshi having chosen to represent the constituency of the registered graduates.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Governor who drove in State arrived at the Council Hall at 2-40 and was received by the President. His Excellency took a little more than half an hour for reading his fairly lengthy speech. After His

(Continued on page 7.)

SIR SANKARAN NAIR

To be next Governor of C. P.?

LAHORE, July 22.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" is reliably informed that Sir Sankaran Nair is likely to be appointed the next Governor of the Central Provinces.—Free Press.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN RIVER

OVER FIFTY PERSONS MISSING

LAHORE, July 21.

A fearful river tragedy is reported from Chaniot. It is stated that a river boat carrying about hundred persons got into a whirpool in the Chanab river, and owing to the enormous flow o water capsized. Out of the total number of men on board, only thirty-five have so far been rescued and others are missing including some 'lumbardars' who were taking land revenue for deposit in the Tehsil treasury. The Deputy Commissioner has ordered a special enquiry through Mr Ghulam Hassan Laghari, First Class Magistrate.—A.P.

THANA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 20.

A special general meeting of the General Board of the Thana Municipality was held yesterday evening to elect the Vice-President of the new Board. Mr. Navalkar was in the chair. At the outset, Mr. W. N. Ruikar, raised a point of order contending that the meeting was not legal having regard to the fact that he did not receive clear 3 days' notice as required by section 30, sub-clause 3 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act.

The President upheld the point of order and declared the meeting illegal.

MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN PREPAR JAIL TO GIVING BAIL

Maulana Zafarali Khan who was earlier in the week charged under Section 151 I. P. C. and bailed out applied for cancellation of the bail. This being conceded he was taken back in custody.—A. P.

COTTON DISPUTE IN ENGLAND

Attempt for Eleventh Hour Settlement

RUGBY, July 22.

The Ministry of Labour, through its Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace Wilson, is keeping in touch with both parties in the cotton dispute.

Notices expire on Sunday but efforts are being made to reach an eleventh hour agreement.

It is understood that in such case the Government would expedite the projected investigation under the industrial Courts Act into the cotton industry.—B. O. W.

NATIONAL WAGES AGREEMENT

NEED OF MINING INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND

LONDON, July 22.

A reduction of the working hours and negotiation of National Agreement are the outstanding issues before the Miners Federation Conference at Blackpool.

Mr. Herbert Smith in his presidential address urged the nationlisation of mines, minerals and their by products. He confidently anticipated a reduction of hours during the present years. The past year was worst on record regarding comparative wages and short time. He was of opinion that time had come to approach the coal owners with view to the conclusion of national wages agreement. —Reuter.

THUNDERSTORMS AND RAIN IN LONDON

HAVOC OF TIDAL WAVE

LONDON, July 21.

Rugby.—After many days' extreme heat with the threat of water shortage if the draught continued, London and many parts of the country, last evening, experienced thunderstorms and rain of tropical violence. There had been temperature in the shade of ninety degrees during the afternoon, and when the storm burst nearly two inches of rain fell, in an hour or so, while three people were killed and several injured as a result of lightning. A tidal wave was experienced along 200 miles on the east and south-east coast and two people were swept off the rocks and drowned. Considerable minor damage was done to chimneys and telephone wires.—B. O. W.

LAHORE VOLUNTEERS DEFY POLICE ORDERS

Procession Shouts Revolutionary Slogans and Courts Arrest

LAHORE, July 22.

A batch of six volunteers headed by Ramakishen, President, Nawajawan Bhara Sabha, came out in a procession in violation of Order 144 promulgated the day before yesterday. They made all revolutionary shouts which were prohibited by the authovities and courted arrests. They were marched off to the Kotwali and were kept in the lock-up wherein also they raised loud shouts.

ANOTHER PROCESSION.

Another procession under the auspices of the City Congress Committee consisting of a large number of ladies came out in celebration of the All-India Dutt Bhagat Singh Day which parale the principal streets and bazars, terminated in the gardens outside the Morigate where a huge public meeting was held, Mr. A. C. Bali presiding. This procession and meeting was not interfered with by the police though a large number of constables escorted all along.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

According to a second notification issued by the Deputy Commissioner last night that if no revolutionary shouts were made the procession connected with Bhagat Singh-Dutt Day would not be hampered with in any way by the police.

Speeches were made at the meeting urging the people to emulate the ideal for which Dutt and Bhagat Singh are dying by inches.—Free Press.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER TO BE DEFIED

VOLUNTEERS TO GO OUT IN BATCHES COURTING ARREST

LAHORE, July 22.

It is understood that arrangements are being made to recruit volunteers for disobeying the order under Section 144 and to send out batches of six for breaking it.—Free Press.

STUDENTS KEEP FAST

DAY'S SAVING GIVEN TO DEFENCE FUND

LAHORE, July 22.

Fifty male students and sixteen girl students of the Arya Orphanage on the Ravi Road kept fast yesterday and contributed their day's savings from dietary expenses to the Defence Fund.—Free Press.

PERSIA AND EGYPT

Permanent Treaty Concluded

LONDON, July 21.

Teheran.—A Permanent Treaty was concluded between Persia and Egypt to-day.

A London message of Nov. 30, 1928 stated that a five-year treaty was signed between the Persian and the Egyptian Governments.

A subsequent message, dated Dec. 2, 1928, stated that the Treaty consisted of nine clauses, its main features being perpetual peace, enjoyment by representatives of the contracting parties, privileges accorded to those of other friendly Governments, the right of establishment of Consulates by mutual agreement, and the most-favoured-nation treatment in case of resident subjects.

LONG LIVE BHAGAT SINGH & DUTT"

MORE THAN 10,000 PERSONS PRESENT AT LAHORE MEETING

LAHORE, July 22.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. K. C. Bali and attended by neary 10,000 persons including numerous ladies. Several prominent Congress workers made speeches supporting resolutions and spectators raised cries of "Long live revolution," "Down with Imperialism "Bandematram" at short intervals.

The President introduced to the audience the brother of Bhutkeshwar Dutt and the father of Bhagat Singh who were greeted with shouts of "Long live Dutt" and "Long live Bhagatsingh" respectively.

Dr. Parashuram, Secretary, the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, moving the first resolution said Bhagat Singh and Dutt could bs compared to rishies (sages) of ancient India. (Hear, hear).

Lalchand Falak, a poet, said the hungerstrikers for the last thirty-eight days were the true patriots.

Khushalchand Khursand, editor, "Daily Hilap" characterised demands of Bhagatsingh and Dutt as modest, and asked the audience to pray for long lives of the hungerstrikers.

Sardulsingh Caveeshar said the youngmen by receiving lathi blows earlier in the night had brought Swaraj nearer.

Dr. Mohammad Alam said a day would come when statues of Bhagatsingh and Dutt would be erected in all cities of India and the story of their sacrifice would be written in letters of gold.

Swami Vicharanand exhorted people to follow in footsteps of the hungerstrikers for a speedy attainment of Swaraj.

Chaudhri Afzalhaq, M.L.C., said he unsuccessfully fought in the Punjab Council to improve the treatment of political prisoners in jail.

Shantiswaroop moved a resolution characterising the cries of "Long live revolution" "Down with Imperialism" as innocent, being prevalent all over the world.

Vedbrat said no Government could prevent these shouts.

Maulana Abdul Qadir said there was nothing objectionable in these cries.

Both resolutions were carried.

Shrimati Parbati Devi announced it had been decided to carry on Satyagraha against section 144 up to 31st December and invited volunteers for the purpose.

Maulana Zafarali Khan announced he had decided to cancel the bail by providing which he secured his release.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS AT POONA

POONA, July 22.

Under the auspices of the Poona Youth League Dutt Bhagatsingh day was celebrated in the Shivaji Mandir on Sunday evening, N. V. Gadgil presiding. Resolutions were passed congratulating Dutt and Bhagat Singh on their brave stand to better the lot of political prisoners. Their photoes also sold at the meeting and the sale proceeds it is understood, will be sent to the Defence Fund at Lahore.—Free Press.

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SPRATT AND JOGLEKAR ILL

Move for Committing Case to Sessions

MR. JHABWALA'S APPLICATION

MEERUT, July 22.

Slogans raised by the accused today on entry into the court room including "Down with Macdonald" and "Down with Labour Government". The defending counsel were reinforced by arrival of Mr. N. H. Jhabwala and Mr. K. C. Chakravarty, the former appearing on behalf of his brother Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. The accused Messrs. Spratt and Joglekar were not present in the court, to-day, as it is reported they are both ill, having temperature. They however were represented by their counsel Mr. Chagla. The case was, therefore, allowed to proceed.

Mr. N. H. Jhabwala filed an application that because it was a joint trial of British and Indian subjects it was expendient for the ends of justice that the case should be tried under chapter 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code and hence be committed direct to the Sessions.—A. P.

The junior prosecuting counsel, Mr. Mitra, then examined Sub-Inspector S. N. Chatterji of Calcutta who deposed he had searched the house of Kalikumar Sen at the premises of the Bengal Jute Workers' Association. Witness indentified the search warrant and the list of documents and ariticles recovered there. These included copy of a book entitled "Call to Action" and copy of All-India Socialistic Youth League's aims and objects.

Replying to query of defence counsel, prosecutor said Kalikumar Sen was not coming as prosecution witness.

Manoharlal Mullick, search witness, mainly corroborated the statements made by Mr. Chatterji and identified the list of documents alleged to have been seized in the premises of the Bengal Jute Workers Association.

Inspecor S. N. De deposed he searched the house of Manindra Sinha and identified the search warrant. He had taken two search witnesses with him. Among the papers alleged to have been recovered were the draft of a letter alleged to be in Mr. Spratt's handwriting, an Urdu poster containing the cartoon of a woman with a hammer in hand and inscriptions "Join the Republican Government," "turn out the bloody enemy," four travelling cheques on Thomas Cook alleged to be showing payments made to Muzarfer Ahmed of Rs. 50/, Rs. 77 and Rs. 150 and Rs. 28 to Gopen Chakravarty were also produced.—

Khairat Nabi next examined Kazi Alfazuddin who deposed to having searched Popular Printing Works Press, No. 2, Kambari Ghosh Lane, Calcutta. The proprietor was not present at the time the documents were alleged to have been recovered. There were copies of the Young Comrades' League statement of policy as well as the Peasants' and Workers' Party literature.

Nandlal, a search witness, mainly corroborated the statements of Kazi Alfazuddin.

The Court rose for launch after which bail application will be filed by Mr. Chagla on behalf of Muzaffer Ahmed for reasons of health.—A. P.

When Court resumed hearing after lunch, Rajendralal Roy, search witness, was examined by prosecution. He deposed he was present during search of office of Bengal Trade Union Federation. Among the documents alleged to have been recovered were two letters, one from Harry Pollitt, the editor of the "Sunday Times," and other by the editor of the "Sunday Worker." Witness identified the documents.

BAIL APPLICATION FOR MUZAFFAR AHMED.

Mr. Chagla filed a bail application on behalf of Muzaffar Ahmed, accused, who it was pointed out was suffering from tuberculosis of lungs. Counsel said he had been gradually losing weight and had been getting low fever since his removal to Meerut jail his temperature rising to 99 and 99.8 and his weight had fallen from one 160 lbs. on 11th June to 97 lbs. on 8th July and 96 pounds on 31st May. The petitioner feared that there was every indication that the case was likely to have a protracted hearing and that it would be unjust and inequitable he would be kept in custody during so long period while he was suffering from this disease. He would be able to avail himself of better medical advice and assistance while on bail and look after his comforts better if he was enlarged.

Arguing the application Mr. Chagla recalled that Muzaffar Ahmed was convicted in the last Cawnpore Conspirey Case but after one year was permanently released on the ground that he was suffering from a fell disease.

The Magistrate stated that he was not a medical man and not fit to ascertain the definite stage of the disease.

Mr. Chagla said the medical report of the patient while at Dehra Dun showed that the disease did exist but was then in a quiescent stage.

The Magistrate:—I shall have to take medical opinion.

Mr. Chagla agreed that a report should be called for.

Mr. Langford James stated that independent examination would be held but the point, was whether accused was fit to stand trial.

With common consent it was settled that defence as well as prosecution should nominate one doctor each and an examination be held to-morrow.

Mr. Langford James further said that in the interests of other accused he would suggest that steps be taken to prevent infection of disease to other accused.

Magistrate:—Do other accused want separation of that accused?

WOULD PREFER INFECTION THAN SEPARATION FROM MUZZAFAR.

Several of the accused declared that they would rather run risk of infection than have separation from Muzaffar Ahmed. Dange stated that the point was separation from them would not provide him with that amount of treatment that Muzaffar got by being among them.

Medical examination will take place to-morrow.

MR JHABWALA'S APPLICATION

Counsel for Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Mr. N. H. Jhabwala then argued application on behalf of his brother praying that the case be tried under Chapter 33 which in effect meant trial by jury in Sessions Court direct.

(Continued on page 5.)

Protest in World Congress of Anti-Imperialist League

LONDON, July 21.

Frankfurt on-Main.—The Second World Congress of the Anti-Imperialist League opneed here this evening. Hundreds of Delegates from all parts of the world were present, including 21 from Britain, 27 from India, and six from British Africa. Opening addresses were delivered by Madame Sun Yat Sen and Mr. James Maxton, a member of the House of Commons. The Congress will last for a week and will discuss the Russo-Chinese crisis, the problem of India, etc.

Mr. James Maxton emphasised that the Congress fully supported the Soviet in their conflict with China, but hoped the dispute would be settled amicably.

M. Melnit Stanski, a Soviet Delegate, criticised the British Labour Government for allowing Indian comrades to be imprisoned for political reasons.

The Congress passed a resolution calling upon peoples to fight against Imperialism and for the liberation of "enslaved Colonial races".—Reuter.